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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments during the past week, compared with those of 1858, were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Past Week.	Prev. Week.	Same week '58.	Past Week.	Prev. Week.	Same week '58.
Flour, brls	13,4 0	15,706	9,031	9,300	11,600	6,307
Wheat, bu	69,674	84,219	14,339	19 159	6,921	4,307
Corn, bu	54,701	122,403	13,544	15,916	69,980	3,429
Oats, bu	14,435	13,584	4,770	7,009	2,519	
Rye, bu	1,000	1,000	645	1,000		
Barley, bu	2,154	5,274	1,730	4,547	16,427	561
Live Hogs, No	2,760	2,784	12,344	2,350	4,031	
Dressed Hogs, No	9,145	2,606	10,338	1,600	364	1,552
Cattle, No	1,461	1,036	902	1,196	1,196	302

During the past week the Flour market has been firm, and the market closes 10c higher than during the week previous. Wheat was buoyant during the greater part of the week, but closes at about last week's prices. Corn advanced 4 to 5c, under a good demand by distillers and shippers. Oats advanced 2c. Rye is scarce and in demand by distillers at an advance of 2 to 3c. Barley advanced 2c.

The Provision market was buoyant at an advance on all kinds of Hog product, which, however, was lost at the close. Lard and Tallow quiet.

The receipts of Live dressed Hogs during the past week were 29,584, and the market was quite excited for two or three days, during which prices advanced 25 to 30c. On account however, of dull markets elsewhere, and the scarcity of currency, the improvement has been nearly lost towards the close.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs, since the 1st of November, compared with those of 1857 and 1858:

	1859.	1858.	1857.
Received up to Dec. 8	41,671	139,594	86,866
" last week	29,584	26,366	6,139
Total since Nov. 1	71,155	154,860	87,005
Shipped since Nov. 1	21,865	87,734	21,264
Left over for packers, etc.	49,290	129,363	44,121

From the above it will be seen that our receipts of Hogs up to date are about 26,000 more than in 1857, and 65,000 less than in 1858. The amount of Hogs packed this season up to yesterday foot up 65,000 head, against 120,000 last year.

CONGRESS.

The House made no headway yesterday toward electing a Speaker. When that desirable result will be reached it is now exceedingly difficult to determine. The tone of the Southern members is considerably modified, especially towards the Anti-Lecompiontes and South Americans. We doubt whether they will be enabled, by this course to win them to the support of Bocock, or any other Democral of like extreme views. We shall see.

HARTFORD (INDIANA) EXCHANGE BANK.

We are in receipt of the following letter, which we print, suppressing the names therein contained:

FAIRSAFLY, MINNESOTA, Nov. 8th, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have just noticed an article in your paper under the head of "Correction," respecting one [illegible] of Chicago.

Both members of this worthy firm were here a short time ago, and put off some of their worthless stuff for hogs, cattle, horses and hides; in fact they were not particular what kind of commodities they dealt in so that they could pay in the notes of the Hartford Exchange Bank of Indiana. But this affair is not with us. The Press and Tribune came to hand just in time to stop it; and as our farmers had had a slight taste of the quality of wild cats during the past season, they took very modest legal means to get back their property. The gents, did not leave the State with a dollar's worth of property, though they persisted strongly that their funds were good in Chicago, and produced a Chicago Detector for authority, in which the bank was quoted as good.

Had our laws been sufficient for such criminals, these precious fellows would have been treated in a manner similar to that bestowed upon the St. Louis operator in the same money.

Yours,

We are told that the scoundrels who are endeavoring to swindle the farmers of the West with this Hartford Exchange "money" are not satisfied that their exposure in this paper has been thorough enough to prevent them from reaping a rich harvest yet. We call on our country exchanges, in all the Northwest, to warn their readers against this desperate and dangerous wild-cat. The rascals who manage it here do not pretend to use one of its notes in Chicago; hence they keep their carcases outside of the jail; but their hope is in the rural districts where newspapers are scarce, and where almost any bank bill is current. Let them be headed off now. Editors elsewhere have our authority for saying that the Hartford Exchange Bank is a swindling institution of the most dangerous sort; that its notes are not redeemed here at all, and probably never will be; and that when one of them is offered by any person pretending to be a business man, the offer is *prima facie* evidence that he is a swindler if not a thief. Will our friends of the country prose past their readers on guard against this latest fraud?

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Great Struggle.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—11 P. M.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" goes on. A whole week has passed, and no organization effected yet. The Government party are the factionists. Only three votes for Speaker have been obtained from Monday morning until Saturday night. The Republicans have struggled incessantly to keep on balloting; but the Democrats, who are in a deep minority, have fought desperately to prevent an organization. They have deliberately assumed the attitude of lawless disorganizers. They proclaim openly that the majority shall not be allowed to officer the House. They have presented a most obnoxious candidate for Speaker. At the very utmost he can command but 89 votes, while there are 144 members inflexibly opposed to his presiding over the House. If every member was compelled to choose between Sherman and Bocock, the former would be elected by more than *fifty majority*. The Republican, pure and straight, number 119 votes; they have demanded that the balloting should proceed; the Americans, counting twenty-four members, have asked that the voting should go on; the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, holding eight seats, have urged the factious minority to permit a speedy organization; but all in vain. Your readers may not see how it is that 89 disorganizing Democrats can thus hold at bay 144 Opposition members? I will tell them. Allen, the old Clerk, an ex-Congressman from Illinois, a truckling Democratic partisan, is the presiding officer of the House. He steadily refuses to entertain all points of order calculated to press forward balloting. He refuses to call factionists to order; he gives them full rein, and lets them do exactly as they please. He plays into their hands on every question raised; and under pretence of "want of power" to rule them out of order, he entertains every motion that kills time and promotes procrastination. For three days he permitted the fire-eaters to blat and caw about the Helper book. For three more he has listened to disorderly personalities and treasonable threats of disunion, and will spend two (almost) collisions between members; and when indignantly called on to preserve decorum and stop disorder by directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to do his duty, replied that "he did not know whether he had the authority to call on him!" You see now the fix the majority of the House is in.

Morning and evening throughout the week the *Constitution* (Buchanan organ) and the *States* (Douglas organ) have been filled with passionate appeals to the slaveholders to defeat Sherman at all hazards. They have gone so far—the Douglas organ especially—as to advise every Southern to withdraw in a body in case Sherman was elected, return home, call a Southern Convention, and proceed to dissolve the Union! Persons supposed to have influence over the South Americans have been telegraphed from great distances to hasten to the Capital. Jere Clemens has come from Nashville to labor with the Tennessee Americans. Marshall has been imported from Louisville for a like work with the Kentucky Americans. Whippers-in are here from Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina. Rewards and punishments are held before their eyes in turn. Douglas was used to drive in the Anti-Lecompton members. He succeeded with those from his own State, but with none others. The proposition to him was, that if he would tame the recusants and drive them into the support of the Administration, all his political sins would be forgiven, that the Danites should be turned out of office in Illinois and his friends and cronies restored to their old places from which they were rejected. It was even promised to call off Attorney-General Black, and not let him expose the Squatter Sovereignty humbug any farther. But Douglas has not been able to perform it, and consequently he has not yet been forgiven. Old Buck refuses to cut off Cook's head, and the heads of the other "Colonels of Cook."

Why is this terrific opposition made to Sherman's election? He possesses admirable qualities for a presiding officer. He is cool, clear prompt, urbane and impartial. He is an Old Line Clay Whig, moderate on the slavery question, raised in a very conservative county in Ohio, (Richland) nitra on nothing, and with all, a Constitution and Union-loving man. The 24 Americans, representing large Southern constituencies, have no hostility to his becoming Speaker; they have no apprehensions of his acting unfairly or aggressively towards their section of the Union. The Anti-Lecompton men representing eight large conservative districts, are not opposed, but are, indeed, in favor of his becoming Speaker; while the Representatives of 119 heavy districts, containing more than half the population of the whole Union, are actively and perseveringly laboring to make him the presiding officer. And who is this man Bocock that is put forth by the Administration for an office only two removes from the Presidency in power, consequence and height? He is a Virginia *ultraist*, an uncompromising slavery propagandist; a disunionist in sentiment; one of the ring-leaders of the odious, tyrannical Lecompton swindle; an advocate of a slave code; a supporter of the Dred Scott decision; a defender and supporter of this base and rotten Administration, a tater of Douglas and his "great principle." But this is not all, though it would seem enough. He is a deadly opponent of the Homestead bill, and voted against it; he is hostile to making appropriations for the improvement of Western rivers and harbors; he voted against the appropriation to improve the navigation of the St. Clair Flats; he tried to defeat the appropriation for the Chicago harbor; he voted to double the rates of postage on letters and newspapers; he is opposed to donating public lands to endow colleges, or support free schools, or improve agriculture; he supported the whole bloody catalogue of crimes and usurpations committed against the people of Kansas; he tried to drag and bribe her into the Union as a slave State, and is opposed to her admission with an anti-slavery constitution. He defended the conduct of Brooks, and voted against his expulsion for his cowardly and murderous assault on Senator Sumner in the Senate chamber; and, finally, he is for breaking the Union to pieces, by "rending it from turret to foundation" whenever the "Democratic" slaveholders are not allowed to govern it. Such is the opponent of Sherman for the Speakership—put forth as the representative man of what is left of the Democratic party. And this individual is receiving the steady support of *five* of the nine members from Illinois, of three members from Indiana, six from Ohio, one from Wisconsin and one from Michigan, and all of these sixteen Western members are aiding and abetting the Southern disorganizers, and listening to the most infamous and treasonable disunion speeches, without resenting them, or rebuking the Bocockites who utter them.

But I have not yet answered the question why such ferocious opposition is made to the election of John Sherman. It is because he will appoint investigating committees, who will examine into the conduct of the last and present Administrations, bring to light their enormous rascalities, corruptions, swindlings in all branches of the Government, and report the same to Congress and the country *before the Presidential election takes place*. This is the real cause of the factious and unlawful conduct of the Lecomptonites. They know that such investigations will prove fatal to the longer dominion in the Government of the "Democratic" slave breeders and their Northern allies. They tremble lest they will be turned neck and heels out of all these lucious offices, those fat contracts, and lucrative jobs. Their hearts ache at the idea of the Southern Opposition and Northern Republicans enjoying eighty millions of spoils a year, with all its honors, emoluments, and power besides. Once ousted, they see that it will be a long, if not eternal, farewell to these earthly joys and good things of this life. Hence, I am prepared to see the struggle protracted for weeks—perhaps months—longer before Sherman gets the chair. But there will be no faltering or backing down on the part of the Republican phalanx. They will steadfastly support their man until victory crowns their efforts. It is hardly possible that the Lecomptonites can effect any fusion with the South Americans that will beat Sherman.

To-day was consumed over the attempt to get a vote on the plurality rule and in listening to disunion speeches from the Bocockites, who have control of the Democratic party, and furnish it with its brains and principles.

CHICAGO.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

The Weather—The Mines and Mining Region—The Legislature, &c.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

ACADEMIA, Dec. 1, 1859.

For the past week the weather has been as delightful and serene as Indian Summer, and has been the cause of an animated spirit in business and mining enterprises in the cities of the plains and those of the mountains. Some fields of wheat near here look very green and pretty as anywhere to be found. The ear off ridges, about forty miles to the westward, appear to have considerable snow upon them, but the first and second ridges next us here, about fifteen or twenty distant, are to-day as green and beautiful as if situated in the heart of Kentucky or Georgia. The weather in the mountain districts continues delightful, excelling everything that the miner could sanguinely wish for, and that any person here ever before experienced in this country at this season of the year. Should the balance of our winter and spring continue correspondingly, there is no outstanding what an awful time there will be here in emigrating and developing the untold and incalculable resources of the mining regions everywhere.

THE MINES AND THE MINERS.

The miners are now making the "butt-end" of their piles for 1859. The universal presence and circulation of bags and bags, bottles and bottles of gold dust, specimens and nuggets, &c., prevails here to an extent heretofore unthought of or undreamed of. Gold scales are seen in every house of business and in every cabin, busily employed weighing out the precious metal as the only currency and medium for merchants and traders of all kinds and characters, even to that of a loaf of bread and a drink of whisky. Some fellows arrive nightly from the diggings with buckskin bags of the "mineral," ranging from that of a good-sized pickle to that of a Bologna sausage; and occasionally some of these same individuals get on a spree, or buck at "monte," or spill it on "chuck-luck," and rise up the next morning dead broke, sans gold dust, and sans enough of the accumulated to pay their omnibus fare back to Montana City. Some parties here will write encouraging letters to their suffering wives and families in the States, and promise, by an early express, to forward them a few hundred; but, peradventure, by the day after they arrive here, they will have lost or gambled it all away, and have to go back to their claims to replenish their pile, and these promised remittances, or perhaps write their families a "few lines," stating that the "times are hard" just this winter, and for them to "wait a little longer." This accounts for not a few such unfavorable correspondences as we see quoted from in some of your provincial papers.

Specimen nuggets are frequently exhibited here, weighing from fifty to one hundred penny-weights, but as such are no longer looked upon by us as anything new or uncommon, I here will take the liberty to give you the *pick* nite names or districts from which procured. Greene Russell, Esq., the best practical miner who ever came to these mines, and who is at the same time a first class social and scientific gentleman, left some weeks ago for his home in Georgia, by way of the Platte river, in a "light canoe," and will perhaps be in your section before this reaches you. He took along with him his season's pile, which he took out of his Russell's gulch, to the one hundred and three pounds of gold. This is exact and unqualified truth—anybody or any number of thousands in the States disbelieving it, notwithstanding. I saw it with my eyes, and so did all the principal business men in both these towns previous to his departure. It was remarked that a few days previous to his party starting for the States for bad purposes, but their daring and determination failed them to carry their purposes out.

It was in this same Russell's gulch that several of the *Smoky Hill route stampeders*—prospected some time very dissatisfactily and superficially—and left them in disgust. It was in this same gulch, which, in the hands of this scientific, persevering miner has proven to be so very valuable and valuable, that Hon. Henry Allen, Speaker of our Senate, remarked a few days ago, that he passed through and prospected in a month before ever Mr. Russell had been there, and that he could not see a "color," and was about discouraged, and determined to leave the country as a fizzle and a failure. The aforesaid Mr. Allen remarked, a few days ago, that from his travels and prospecting in the various sections of the mining regions in the month of October, and since he learned something about the principles and *modus operandi* of gold hunting, that he conscientiously believes as he does his existence, that there will be developed here everywhere through the mountains, in the future, the most extensive and richest gold mines ever discovered in the world. His favorite sections are, he thinks, the Colorado and South Fork regions of the mountains.

There are the most astounding projects for improving mining facilities preparing at the present time, being chartered by the Legislature and giving assurance to be practically ready for operations by the first of May next. There is a heavy company who have got a charter for a mammouth water ditch, some fifteen miles long and ten miles in trunk; to be made from certain points in the mountains, through rich tracts of gulches and along ridges where heretofore they could not mine to any profit to themselves, on account of the scarcity of water privileges. Mr. Wood, the Georgia miner, and member of our Legislature, is one of the company. Stock cannot be purchased in it for less than 135 cents on the dollar, at present. When completed, in the summer, with large reservoirs, its locks, cocks and pipes, in complete working order, it is estimated that 9,000 men can work their claims all along the region through which it is to pass, and thus be the means of developing a region which is undoubtedly very rich, but which, for the want of these facilities, lay in its native state the past season.

The gold now found in abundance on the Blue and Colorado River diggings is the richest gold there is—or your correspondent knows it. Some of the handsomest little specimens, in the natural shape and state, are being made into scarf-pins and breast-pins, and look about the nicest thing to be found, or worn, this side of Tiffany & Co.'s, of Broadway, New York. There are numerous specimens about here of handsome little pieces of gold of various shades and shapes, just as found in the gulches and in the quartz beds—some with sweet little Rocky Mountain diamonds (crystal) enlodged in their centre, and as a sparkling and sweet looking as could ever have been set or implanted therein by the most tasteful jeweler. Some of these can be purchased at their weight value, and some not for five times their absolute worth.

The South Park and Middle Park countries are reported to be some of the most desirable and fertile regions for husbandry and horticulture, between the Mississippi and Carson. Everything looks green and delightful, even in the later season, plenty of huckleberries and other fruits, and grapes of all kinds, timothy, clover, etc., flourish in the most luxuriant growth, while in some of these sections, the snow is many feet deep—very closely bordering them.

There will doubtless be trading posts and villages established in profusion, in the coming future, throughout all these fertile and extensive parks and tracts of fine land between the various ridges of the mountains and on the other side of the snowy range. The fine show for a splendid wagon road through the Pike's Peak canon (Colorado City,) and up through the Blue Diggings and South Peak, on to Salt Lake, will some of these days, become the road, and the old Laramie and Fort Bridger Northern route abandoned, to a great extent.

THE CITY.

☞ We are indebted to Adams' Express Co. for New Orleans papers of the 9th—a long way ahead of the mails, for which they have our thanks.

PERSONAL.—The following are among the guests of the Richmond House: Hon. Dean Richmond, Batavia, N. Y., Hon. John Stryker-Rome, N. Y., Ransom Gardner, Director of M. S. R. R., Prof. E. L. Youmans, New York, and Hon. James Robb, New Orleans.

SPIRITUALISTIC.—Billy Burton, claiming to be a British tar, and to have fought under Napier and followed the water, was found fighting a rattlesnake in each boot, with every evidence of having lately followed something stronger than water. He was sent to Bridewell.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—Mr. Chester Gurney, of this city, will deliver an address before the "Chicago Total Abstinence Society," in the Methodist Protestant Church, corner of North Peoria and Fulton streets, on Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. "Come with us, and we will do thee good."

ALLEGED RAPE.—A German residing in a lonely part of the town of Niles, in this county, has made a complaint of two butchers, believed to belong in this city, while on a gunning excursion a day or two since came to his house, and one of them committed a brutal and infamous assault upon his wife. The matter is undergoing an investigation by our detectives. No arrests have yet been made.

FIRE ON WEST RANDOLPH STREET.—The alarm of fire for the third district, yesterday forenoon, was caused by the partial burning of a two story frame building, No. 127 West Randolph street, occupied by Wm. Oleson, as a commission store. The fire originated from a defective flue. Owing to the early arrival of the engines, the fire was soon extinguished, with only a trifling loss.

FAIR OF THE LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY OF TRINITY CHURCH.—We learn that the Annual Fair of the Ladies' Sewing Society of Trinity Church (Mr. Schenck's) church is to come off soon, and that measures are being vigorously taken toward making it among the most successful of the kind that has ever been known in this city. It will take place in Metropolitan Hall on the evening of the 27th inst. Bear this in mind and when the time arrives give it liberal patronage.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—PROF. TO UMANS LECTURE.—To-morrow evening the widely celebrated savan and lecturer Prof. Youmans gives the second lecture of the Regular Course before the Young Men's Association, at Metropolitan Hall. His subject the *Masquerade of the Insects* is one eminently well calculated to bring out at all the speaker's peculiar and striking method of treating themes drawn from the Natural Sciences. This lecture will be one of the most marked of the course.

"WATCH! WATCH."—Last evening a tall stranger, apparently from rural districts, entered a basement eating saloon on Randolph street and devoured a quarter section of mince pie—then stated he had no money—plucky little man in white apron "wouldn't stand it"—long man turned to run,—white apron darted after him—on Sherman House corner white apron mounted long man, and clung to his hair like a game cock to a Shanghai—both down and rolled over—long man yelled "watch, watch"—hackmen ran, clerks ran, citizens ran, reporters ran—got up a crowd of five hundred or less in as many seconds—white apron let up long man—long man paid for pie,—"only this and nothing more."

NOBLE BEAVER.—It would have made the mouth of a Grahamite water yesterday to gaze upon the goodly proportions of a pair of Illinois steers raised and fed by R. Calif, of Platt Co., sold at Sherman's Lake Shore Stock yards yesterday. They were red and white, short horns, and the pair weighed sixty-three hundred pounds. They were bought by William Smith of Detroit, at $600, or about ten cents per pound. They were the admiration of the gazers and grazers yesterday.

We also saw at these yards the beautiful White Durham Heifer, Lady Washington, bred in Morgan County, and much admired at the late National Fair here. She is seeking a purchaser.

The Blue Island Mystery.

Coroner James returned yesterday morning from Blue Island, where he had held an inquest in the case referred to in our last issue, of a young child supposed to have been murdered by its parents. The case is still a mystery, the cause of death not having been yet fully shown.

The parties implicated are John Schmuker and Elizabeth, his wife, recently arrived in this country from Germany, which they left in September last. They are miserably poor, and in intelligence below the common grade of German emigrants. At Blue Island their home is a miserable shanty, the parents picking up a scanty subsistence by daily labor. The man is about thirty years of age—a stolid, stupid-looking fellow. The mother is his senior by several years, and apparently possesses the most mind of the two. The deceased child was a girl six years of age, the step-daughter of the latter. This little one was, from the evidence, weakly and ailing, and not an object of much affection. Indeed, it is clear that it was starved and abused; and it is not yet developed to the satisfaction of the jury, or the neighbors thereabouts, that some untoward and hidden act of violence did not put an end to its miserable life.

On Sunday the child died, and the parents gave out that it fell from the bed and broke its neck. From the known treatment of the little one by the parents, the people residing in their vicinity justly deemed the affair demanded an investigation, and yesterday word was sent to Coroner James, as also to city detectives, as stated in our last issue. Schmucker and his wife were watched in the interval of the arrival of the officers. He went off into the woods, but subsequently returned while the inquest was being held.

The Coroner summoned a jury, and a post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Amerman on Monday evening. The witnesses sworn did not develope the cause of death. The evidence showed that the child was a victim of much cruelty, illy fed and beaten with a rope.

The jury, after a full hearing, gave their verdict as follows:

VERDICT.

We, the jury, find that the deceased Frederica Schmucker came to her death from partial dislocation of the third vertebrae of the neck, from some cause to the jury unknown.

Under these circumstances the matter rests at present, and the man and his wife are yet at large, though the feeling in that neighborhood is that the whole story is not yet told.

CITY MISSION.—Several meetings of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church have been held at the Richmond House, with a view to promote the objects of a Mission to the poor, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Tuttle, the City Missionary. The Board consists of clergymen having charges in the city; and the following laymen, who are among our most estimable citizens, assuring the public that their charities, through this agency, will go far towards ameliorating the sufferings of the sick and really needy.

A statement of the objects of the mission will be published, and an appeal for contributions will be made in a few days. In the meantime, as Mr. Tuttle is at his work, and has been for several weeks. He requests us to state that he has not thus far received a dollar in money, or an article of food or clothing for the poor, with the exception of part payment of board for a sick and dying man in the Hospital.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a lay committee, to whom donations may be made.

Dr. J. Brinkerhoff, Ch'n.	C. R. Larrabee, Treas.
Dr. Thos. Hoskins,	D. Gregg,
J. W. Chickering,	Dr. C. M. Fitch,
Jas. C. P. ige,	Joh. Tabor,
R. F. Hale, Westminster	Geo. Schuttz,
E. H. Daniels, Olivet.	W. B. Hudnut,
Wm. Stewart, Wesleyan	J. H. Dunham,
West Presbyterian	H. H. Tapper,
Wm. Chert, Ref. Pres.	Ralph Goodwin, talent
E. S. Williams, North Pres.	J. H. Gray, Unitarian
Wm. G. Holmes, South Pres.	Dr. Bennett, New Jerusalem
M. S. Glover, Clark st M. E.	H. Vanderlith, 1st Ref. Dut. h
H. M. Hurt, White Stone	Jas. Farwell, Baptist
L. L. Lorton, Indiana st	H. Nash, Prot. M. E.
D. F. Wood, Union st	Dr. Brainerd, Reformer's Luth.
R. P. Crosby, Green st	J. Lotz, German Lutheran
H. Howard, Dearborn st	J. Pfaff, " "
Mr. Goold, Methodist	J. Pintsch, Ger. M. E. North
Mr. Goold, Episcopal	Rev. Mr. Hoffman, " "
Mr. ——, Jr.	H. Yost, Ger. M. E. West
J. S. Gurney, Trinity	Mr. Reeves, Ger. M. E.
F. C. Hart, St. Ch. of Atonement	Mr. Reeves, Advent M. E.
R. P. Crosby, Grace	Mr. Hoffman, " "
	Owens, Norwegian
	J. L. Long, N'th Ger. Evan.

New Grades of Spring Wheat.

The following action was taken by the Directors of the Board of Trade at their meeting yesterday morning:

WHEREAS, This Board on the 9th day of August last established a standard for the inspection of Wheat by certain requirements, including the best of weight, which was as follows, viz.: No. 1 Spring 52 lbs, Rejected 45 lbs, and, whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Board that many buyers of wheat in the country, tributary to this market, have been in the habit of mixing oats, rye, barley and mill screenings with wheat sent here (still keeping the weight within the requirements of the present standard), therefore, with a view of preventing such practices in the future, be it

Resolved, That on and after the first day of January, 1860, no Spring Wheat shall pass as No. 1, that weighs less than 59 lbs to the measured bushel; none shall pass as No. 2 that weighs less than 56 lbs to the measured bushel; and none shall pass as No. 3 that weighs less than 45 lbs to the measured bushel; and the inspectors under the direction of the Inspection Committee shall be instructed to reject any grain for any other cause, (particularly when it is evident it has been mixed for the purpose of deception), even if it comes up to the required standard.

(Communicated.)

GENTLEMEN:—In yesterday's PRESS AND TRIBUNE you publish an editorial headed "Another Disgrace," and therefore announce to the public that on the evening of Jumperts's acquittal five of the jurymen, whose names you publish, together with all or some of Jumperts's counsel, assembled for "a junketing and drinking bout at a public saloon." The general impression conveyed by your article is extremely unjust. About six o'clock on the evening of Jumperts's acquittal, five of the Jurymen called at the office of Gov. McComas, and entered upon conversation in regard to the case. After a trial of over three weeks it was to be expected that counsel and jurors had many questions to ask and answer. During the interview at Gov. McComas' office, the Hon. David Stuart (and not the prisoner's counsel) came in and invited all present to take some oysters, which was done at Head Quarters. And this is the drinking bout that the PRESS AND TRIBUNE deems it necessary to parade before the public as a "Another Disgrace." Nine citizens meet at an oyster saloon, not to celebrate the acquittal of Jumperts, but to talk over the long and tedious trial so protracted and exciting trial, and the PRESS AND TRIBUNE calls for a *"reform in the criminal jurisprudence,"* and the severest judgments of the community upon the oyster eaters. Admit as a matter of rigid taste that even what did occur had better not have happened, yet is it not high time for the leading journal of this city to remember that no small cause should justify a public and offensive notice of private citizens.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT, says that currency never was so scarce as now, when you can't buy it dollar for dollar with Eastern Exchange, in fact nothing will bring it out; but the low price of Furniture at 110 Randolph St. Those that inquire prices can't resist the temptation, but shall out the currency at once.

DEW TELL.—Purpbeck Phule, whose education has evidently been neglected, says "he never hears tell of Cook & McLain, Steam Dyers, Scourers and Repairers, 98 Dearborn and 123 Clark street, till day afore yesterday!" Poor phellow.

☞ Yesterday we called attention to, and would again remind our readers of, Mr. Tappen's great annual coal sale of fine Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, etc. These are *bona fide* cost sales, and are gotten up annually to clear out and reduce his stock, to make room for new goods at the commencement of the season. Under present circumstances, Tappen's is by far the best and cheapest clothing house in Chicago, but his cost sales are perfect God-sends to those who have been in the habit of wearing good clothes, but have found how many cents there are in a dollar.

MASONIC.—The committees of the several Lodges who have been appointed with reference to the purchase of Masonic grounds at Rosehill Cemetery, are requested to visit Rosehill on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., at which hour a special train will leave the depot of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. The officers of the Lodges in the city are invited to be present and with the committees to take the forward car.

The invitation is also extended to members of Lodges in this city with their families, and it is hoped that as many as can will attend.

de13td C. R. STARKWEATHER, Ch'n.

☞ Van Schaack, 47 State street, has for COLD WEATHER, Blower Stands, Register Reflectors, Fire Irons and Stands, Coal Vases, Bronzed Scuttles, Fancy Coal Hods for the parlor, Plate Warmers, Soapstone Griddles, Batter Pails, Farina Boilers, Oyster Dishes, Nut crackers and Picks, Sardine Openers and Scissors, Corn Poppers, &c., McGregor Heating Stoves, Stanley Coal Burner, Cylinder Coal Stoves, Regulator Stoves, &c. Store work promptly attended to at the Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, 47 State street. de13-6t

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Also Machines for Tailoring and Leather Sewing, at 66 Lake street. See advertisement. de10-1m

☞ WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES for a Christmas or New Year's Present, a very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a gift as durable as life—an economy of more intrinsic worth to the ladies than its actual cost.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Ag't,
de5-tjl. 167 and 169 Lake street.

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers, Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oc17-2m

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.—All should remember that Seeley at 47 Clark street, has the largest, best, and most varied assortment of Candies of any Confectioner in town. Ladies, please make a note of it. no24-1m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co's two thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 133 Lake street. au27-1y

DIED.

This morning, L. HOWE, aged 4 years and 3 months, daughter of James L. Howe.

Funeral this p. m., at his residence, No. 126 North Wells street, at 10 o'clock.

Yesterday, Dec. 8th, of Pulmonary Consumption, Mrs. ANNA M., wife of Dr. R. Lodian, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral from 66 Adams street, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

In this city, on the 7th inst., CATHERINE ANN, daughter of James B. and Catharine Carroll, aged one year and one day.

REASONS FOR USING
QUERU'S
Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 50 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

2d—That it is concentrated to that extent that Otis, to be equalled it must be immediately taken emulsion in the stomach.

3d—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is in such a condition as to make emulsion at the moment of its taking, and that a great deal of the oil passes off in the stools, in a state of undigested and consequently inoperative. (this is entirely done by the Jelly.)

4th—That Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a concentrated oil of itself and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it is received into the mouth, wherever in quantities may be.

5th—That the Academy of Medicine believes Cod Liver Oil to be present as a specific, or otherwise, by Jelly is prescribing, the stomach of the patient is made to receive, and does receive in the most ample manner, the benefits of the oil, and is at a great saving of time, and consequently inexpensive. (this is entirely done by the Jelly.)

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The Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a concentrated oil of itself and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it is received into the mouth, wherever in quantities may be.

Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to the

PETTON & CO., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—PACKING BARRELS, City Made, constantly on hand. Also, LARD Kegs and Half Barrels,
For C. T. BRAINERD, No. 204 Clark street, and 203 LaSalle street, in Exchange Store. de9-1m

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVER (Advertising Agent, 51 Dearborn st.) is authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper at the Lowest Prices of the North West. jy1-1y

WANTED—A good Blank-Book Forwarder. Apply immediately to JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 179 Lake street. de14-3t&w 1w

WANTED—City Property in exchange by us, for valuable Western Lands and Money. Address Box 2008 P. O. de14-1t

ADVERTISE—The Advertising Almanac, that Mr. GOULD is taking subscriptions for, is one of the best ever published in the West, and all business men ought to subscribe to it. de14-1t

WANTED—Board for Two Children—eleven and seven years old—in a family where there are no children over that age. North Side preferred. Address until Friday P. O. Box 1189 de14-3t&w

WANTED—A Young German Woman wishes to obtain employment in a private family as Housekeeper or Dress Maker, and would do up seats work. She is fully competent to cut and fit anything, and would also go out by the day or week. Apply at 102 Madison street. de14 3t2

TO RENT—On Favorable Terms the Store and Basement, No. 228 Randolph street, under the Clarendon House, 100 feet deep—can be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to G. W. WARELOCK, 77 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office. de14-2w2

TO RENT—With Immediate possession, a new and desirable Cottage containing seven apartments, rear of 144 Carroll street—$9 per month. Two large front rooms, suitable for a small family, on second floor—$7 per month. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 126 Washington street. de13-1d&2t

$5.00 REWARD.—Lost on Friday, 9th, a Leather Memorandum Book of no use to any one but the owner. He will give a reward of $5.00 for its return to 57 Lumber street.
de14-1t JOHN ANDERTON.

NOTICE.—Any Persons Having business with me, will apply to Mr. Henry Rust, No. 1 River st. G. VARDOS. de14-1t&w

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good Stock and Grain Farm of 80 acres, situated four and a half miles west of Naperville, DuPage Co., Ill., is now offered for sale at a bargain. Said farm is well watered, has a good house and barn, and is under good improved city property.
de14-1w* H. GUMMINGS,
No. 80 Randolph street.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
Boots and Shoes
—AT—
NO. 139.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 139

Owing to the great success attending our first sale we shall continue the sale of

Thirty Days Longer,

With still greater reduction in prices, as the goods

MUST BE SOLD

To close the Consignment, REGARDLESS OF COST.

Now is the time to procure your winter supplies at prices suited to the times.

Call early and you will be last served.

de14-1w H. E. BARBOUR, 139 Lake street.

THE LADY MANAGERS OF the Mt. Vernon Association will meet at the Tremont House, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purpose:

The following are additional Lady Managers for the South District:

Mrs. M. A. McAvoy,	Mrs. M. Matthews,
" A. Gage,	" Wm. Bird,
" Granger,	" Geo. Sedgwick.

de14-1t

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA this Summer of 1859. Embracing an Account of the Present

Mormon Church in

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

We refer with some degree of pride to the flattering notices of about seventy of our contemporaries in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Michigan, who have called the attention of their readers to the prospectus of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE for 1860—to each and all of whom we return our heartfelt acknowledgments. The signal favor with which our efforts as journalists have been received by the Northwestern press, renders self-gratulation superfluous. To those friends who have so warmly commended us, and to the reading public, we engage to continue to furnish the best political, commercial and general newspaper which can be made in the chief emporium of the Northwest, sparing neither labor nor money in any of the legitimate walks of journalism.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Our advices from Washington indicate the probability that an organization of the House will not be effected prior to the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Up to this time there have been but three ballotings for Speaker, and the fire-eaters and doughfaces declare stoutly against permitting another until after Clark's resolution has been acted upon. The old Clerk of the House being one of their number, and by precedent wielding the only power that is or can be exercised over that body unless it should chose to elect a temporary chairman, they will have no difficulty in carrying out this determination. Meanwhile, they do not intend to be in a hurry to put Clark's resolution to a vote. For the purposes of agitation, it and the Harper's Ferry affair will answer the end of the fire-eaters, furnishing them with a stand point from which they can hurl their threats of disunion and of practical treason to their hearts' content.

Let none of our readers fall into a mistake as to the true objects of Clark's resolution. It is not because Mr. Sherman signed a recommendation of Helper's book that the fire-eaters object to his election to the Speakership. Had he not signed it, some other pretext for making special opposition to him would have been seized upon; or had the Republican members united upon any other of their number, the same delay would have been sought by some equally successful dodge. Delay, not the indorsement of Helper's Impending Crisis—delay for the purpose of agitation, with the hope thereby of dividing the strength of the opposition and securing the election of a fire-eating Speaker,—is the real object of Clark's resolution and of the blood and thunder speeches of its supporters. They seek the defeat of Sherman, as they would of any other Republican, partly because of the hoped for effect it would have upon the public sentiment of the country, but chiefly to avoid the damaging exposures of the Administration—its gross corruption, and its anti-Republican tendencies—that would inevitably follow should the organization of the House fall into Republican hands. This is the secret of the fierce denunciation, the fiery invectives, and the treasonable utterances which have formed the staple thus far of the Democratic speeches in the House.

The Republicans will doubtless stand by Mr. Sherman to the end of the chapter. His qualifications for the place are undoubted, and his political record, however fiercely it may be assailed, is eminently satisfactory. We have reason to believe that if sufficient strength to elect cannot be concentrated upon Mr. Sherman, there is no chance for the election of any Republican whatever. As at present advised, the Republicans count 112 in the House. Briggs, of New York, who was elected under Republican pledges, turns out to be a "Union-saver," and is not to be relied upon. Six Anti-Lecompton Democrats stand ready to unite with the Republicans at any moment to secure an election. This is all the Republicans can count upon, and it falls short of a majority of the whole House by just one vote. This being the relative strength of parties, the great object with those desirous of an early organization seems to be to adopt the plurality rule. But even in the event of this being done, the fire-eaters and doughfaces will doubtless filibuster to secure further delay. They will also make a tremendous effort to form a coalition with the South Americans, taking up one of their number for Speaker, and dropping Bocock—Boteler, of Va.; Hill, of Ga.; or Maynard, of Tenn., for instance, all of whom are fire-eaters in sentiment. Should this be done and a vote reached, the vote of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, may decide the question of Speaker, so evenly would parties be balanced. But whatever the result may be, as before said, we do not believe the organization will be effected prior to the holidays.

Let the country bear in mind that the whole responsibility for this delay rests with the Democracy. The Republicans are desirous of an organization—have labored earnestly for it—have borne in silence the contumely and insults of their opponents day after day rather than, by repelling the outrageous slanders heaped upon them, postpone it by a single hour. They know that the public business is suffering for the want of congressional action—that all the great leading interests of the country are asking for salutary legislation, and they desire to give relief wherever needed, to afford encouragement whenever it is wise and beneficent to do so; but the Democracy interfere with their everlasting sectional agitation—deferring every legitimate subject of legislation to the work of slavery aggression, as though this government was organized for the exclusive benefit of the three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders of the South. Let the responsibility rest where it properly belongs.

"IT IS ONLY CIRCUMSTANTIAL."

This is a stereotyped phrase which we often hear dropped from men's lips, when a long chain of circumstances, unsupported by direct evidence, goes to fasten an atrocious crime upon a particular individual. And when a jury, after carefully examining the chain, link by link, and finding the parts nicely to tally—so as to form a complete and connected whole, which binds him irresistibly to the crime—pronounces him "Guilty," a cry of complaint is raised that he was convicted on evidence "*only circumstantial*." Or if, as the case just concluded in one of our courts, after brooding for sixty hours, as a hen broods over eggs, over a mass of facts all pointing to but one conclusion—that of guilt—succeeds at last, in the face of a previous contrary verdict, in hatching out a verdict of acquittal, we are told, as a relief to our outraged feelings, not to be astonished at the result, for the proof was "all circumstantial." There are many people even, who, though clear-headed enough on other points, seem to doubt whether any amount of circumstantial evidence, however damning, can warrant a man's conviction of murder. But carry out this doctrine in practice, and what would be its results to the community?

Would it not be offering a *carte blanche* to every cold-blooded villain to commit crime with impunity, provided only he did it in secret? Who is ignorant that nine-tenths of all the capital crimes are thus committed, and that it is only by circumstancial evidence that the guilty one can then be convicted? Villains, is must be recollected, are usually cunning and cowardly, if not long-headed, in the execution of their schemes; they do not commit murder in broad day, before "a cloud of witnesses;" above all, they do not blow a trumpet or ring a bell, to summon all the world to see them perform their atrocious designs. In the very nature of things, therefore, the evidence must be circumstantial; and to acquit every accused person who cannot be convicted by direct testimony, would be to let loose nine arrested murderers out of every ten, again to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow-men.

It is true that circumstantial evidence is sometimes deceptive, and upon the strength of it innocent [illegible] (though rarely) hung upon the gallows. Unfortunate, this indeed is; *but precisely the same is true of direct testimony.* Do not witnesses swear sometimes point-blank to falsehoods? May not men of unimpeachable character, from motives of revenge, or to conceal their own guilt, testify directly that they were eye-witnesses of a murder, and identify an innocent individual as the criminal, so as to procure his conviction and execution? It is easy to conceive of cases where the testimony of two or three perjured villains, who have joined in some cunningly devised plot against an intended victim—aided by some indiscreet conduct on his own part,—might be enough to hurry him to the scaffold. Such things have happened, even within a few years, and the history of capital convictions, if thoroughly searched, we doubt not would show that as many innocent persons have been condemned upon the most positive and direct testimony, as upon circumstantial.

To our mind, the latter kind of evidence is oftentimes even more reliable than the former. Direct testimony may be *manufactured* to order—*circumstances*, except to a very limited degree, *cannot*. Among the host of witnesses usually called to establish the guilt of an accused party, where circumstances are chiefly relied on as proof, it is easy to show a clashing of testimony, if any prevaricate or swear to a lie. No web of false evidence, woven by so many agents, and involving so many minute and complicated particulars, could endure the test of legal inquiry. In some parts there would be chasms, in others contradictions; and if such patchwork did not betray its own weakness, a rigid cross-examination would quickly scatter it to pieces. It is impossible to conceive of twenty, forty, or fifty persons conspiring successfully, if at all, to procure an innocent man's conviction. No human intellect could harmonize the immense body of facts to which they would testify, if more or less of the statements were false; there would always be some links in the chain which would not tally with the rest, and thus the whole would fall to the ground. For this reason, we regard a series of indirect circumstances, all tending to establish one hypothesis, and reconcileable with no other, as the most conclusive possible proof of guilt, in trials where even life and death hang upon the issue.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

We are sharply overhauled by a correspondent whom we suspect is an attorney for Jumpertz, for expressing an opinion adverse to his client's innocence, after the verdict of the jury. He urges that that verdict is conclusive and should be so taken, and that any public dissent from it is a censure upon the method in which the criminal law is administered in Chicago, and upon Jumpertz.

We care nothing for Jumpertz. We had hoped that for him the law had terrors, and that he would meet with the punishment that his crime merits; but as he has escaped, and is turned loose upon the community, a bloody and dangerous man, we make use of him only to point out what seems to us to be an overwhelming necessity for a change in the manner in which the crime of murder shall be punished; and to enforce our ideas of what is demanded by the best interests of the community in which we dwell, we shall continue to use him as often as we choose.

Who supposes that if the death penalty were abolished and imprisonment for life substituted therefor, Jumpertz would now be swaggering about our streets, the admiration of the foolish women who have followed him from first to last with their smiles and blessings? Who supposes that if the punishment of murder were not almost impossible, owing to the prejudices of jurors against circumstantial testimony and the taking of human life, the fearful crime, which practically entails no penalties, would be as frequent in the West as it now is? Give juries the power to say, if necessary, which of the two penalties—death or imprisonment—should be inflicted, and who does not see that the use of the knife, the bludgeon and the revolver would become unpopular at once as the means of revenge? Who does not see that the greater safety which attends killing when compared with maiming would at once disappear, and that the certainty of punishment would hold up the hand of many a man now tempted to strike!

Again we press the matter home to the attention of our readers, who, like us, are alarmed by the glaring impunity which the worst of criminals enjoy, as the law is now administered. We ask them to look at the cases which we yesterday cited; and we tell our correspondent, whoever he may be, that we shall bring them up as often as they will serve to point the moral which we wish to inforce.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 10 P. M.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

This has been another exciting day in the House, and much to the surprise of the Republican side, a vote for Speaker was reached, and taken, and a resolution was offered by Hickman, of Pennsylvania, that there be three more ballots, and if a Speaker be not elected then, on the fourth ballot, he who receives the most votes shall be declared Speaker; before voting on the question an adjournment was carried. These two things constituted the progress made towards an organization.

In my last letter, I said that the Republicans were indignant and exasperated at the factious and domineering conduct of the fire eaters, and finding that forbearance and conciliation were construed into backing down, and that insults and fresh demands were the response, they had made up their minds to unlimber their guns and return shot for shot. But the turn things took to-day postponed the commencement of vigorous defensive measures. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, had the floor, and was going to open the dance, when Mr. Morris, of Illinois, arose to a question of privilege. He caused to be read Kellogg's statement about Douglas and Greeley, and Greeley's denial. He also handed to the Clerk a letter from Douglas denying that Greeley and he ever "cahoodled" in his (Douglas') parlor, to secure his re-election. Mr. Morris added some temperate comments, avowing his disbelief in the alledged bargain, and desired that Mr. Kellogg should produce his proof, if he had any. Mr. Kellogg replied, in substance, that, as he said yesterday, he did not intend to go into the investigation until after the House was organized; that he was anxious to have a Speaker elected, and the business of the country commenced. He alluded to the reports current a year ago, that Mr. Douglas proposed to help make F. P. Blair Senator of Missouri in consideration of Free Soil support to himself, and said he intended to look into the truth or error of that report, but at present he declined taking up the time of members with these personal matters. The issue was being made up, and at the proper time he would try it. He spoke in a good humored way, and elicited considerable merriment by his responses to questions propounded to him by Southern members. He made his remarks standing in the aisle, in the midst of the chivalry, who joked him upon the respectable and *conservative* company he was in.

John A. Logan, your Egyptian Representative, wished to make a few remarks. (This was his maiden speech in Congress.) He expressed his astonishment at the course taken by his Abolition colleague. Instead of coming forward and attempting to sustain his charge, he shrunk from the task. He intended to treat the charge and its author as they deserved before he got done. He supposed that the real object of the gentleman in refusing to adduce his proof was to gain time to go around among the members, to get some of them to sign statements of what they had heard or knew of Greeley and Douglas acting together. Here Mr. Kellogg endeavored to explain, but Mr. Logan refused to hear him, but went on to say that if the charge had emanated from a Democrat it would be entitled to some respect, but coming from the source it did, he denounced it as false. He spoke in this strain for some time, at the very top of his voice. He gesticulated most furiously, and [illegible] incessantly. He worked himself up into a violent excitement. He seemed to imagine that he was haranguing some cross-road crowd in Egypt. He yelled so loudly that members of the Senate heard him at the other end of the Capitol—nearly a quarter of a mile distant, and several of them came rushing into the House to discover the cause of the noise. Mr. Kellogg kept quiet while the Egyptian proceeded with his speech. He eulogized Douglas, styling him the idol of his State, the grandest patriot the world ever produced, that he was the centre of the universe, and that all the stars in the firmament revolved around his sacred head—and a long stream of [illegible]. He said that once a similar charge was made against him in the Illinois Legislature but he did not act the sneaking spaniel, and shrink from the duty of repelling it—pointing directly at Judge Kellogg when he screamed out the insulting remark.

The Judge, who was about twenty feet distant, instantly arose and inquired, do you apply that term to me? He paused a dozen seconds for an answer; none being made, he made a rush at Logan, pushing aside a number of members and plowing his way towards the individual who had so grossly insulted him. Logan executed a rapid retreat to the further end of the sofa, when he hastily fumbled for something in his overcoat pocket; before he had time to extract his revolver or bowie knife, Kellogg's advance was blocked by a dozen members who rushed between the belligerents, and dragged him away. He had got within one step of choking distance, and in another instant the member for the Ninth District would have found his neck in the grip of a mastiff, instead of a spaniel. Order was soon restored, and the Judge resumed his seat: several Southern members sat down beside him.

Mr. Taylor, a venerable looking gentleman from Louisiana, suggested that it was now evident the time had arrived when such discussions and such scenes should cease; and that he moved that the House should proceed to ballot for Speaker, and to continue balloting until one was obtained, so that there might be some person to preserve order and decorum in debate, and to check the gross personalities that some gentlemen indulged in. Logan refused to yield the floor, though it belonged to Stanton of Ohio. Mr. Taylor entreated him to desist from his train of talk, as it was serving no useful purpose, and if he had any further remarks, to deliver them when there was a presiding officer elected. But to the disgust of all sides, Logan insisted on retaining the floor, though he was hissed when he recommenced. He then proceeded to discuss Illinois politics. Let me trace him a little further. He took up the part of a witness who turns State's evidence. He proceeded to tell the fire-eaters how anti "national" was one-half of the people of Illinois. He charged that if a negro fleeing Northward to escape slavery that if he came to the House of a Republican and asked for bread, or a bed, they would give it him! That, instead of seizing him, casting him into the nearest prison and advertise for an owner, *they would let him go!* They would point the road that leads to the Queen's dominions; they would give him food to eat on the way, and directions where to find the next friendly roof. That Kellogg's district was full of that sort of bad people. He said that the Republicans of Illinois called the catching of fugitive slaves dirty work, which they left to the Democrats of Egypt to do; that *they* would not soil their dainty hands with such nasty business. But he would tell the Black Republicans that he and his Democratic constituents did not feel above doing this "dirty work" for the South! That when a fugitive passed through *his* district, he would pursue him, catch and imprison him until an owner came to claim the runaway. And every good Democrat in Illinois would do the same. He wanted to place his constituents and the Illinois Democracy right in the eyes of their Southern brethren.

After uttering these disgraceful and inhuman sentiments, he had the effrontery to make an *appeal* to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats who refused to affiliate with the Administration. He exhorted them to come forward and join hands with the Lecomptonites against the Republicans. The retorts and questions by Haskin and Horace F. Clark, of N. Y., elicited answers from Logan that prove him to be the most contemptible of all Northern doughfaces. Both Clark and Haskins were applauded from the floor and galleries. Logan may from this day forth be regarded as a full-blooded *Danite*. Say to the Chicago *Herald*, that its party has at least *one reliable Danite* Representative from Illinois. And, by the way, it was currently reported to day, that Old Buck and the conquered rebel had kissed and made up, and that the former had forgiven the latter and taken him to his bosom. If this be so, it may explain the Danite speech made by the member from Egypt. A strong effort will be made to-morrow to get a vote on the "plurality" resolution; but the fire-eaters will filibuster so as to postpone that test vote, perhaps for weeks. They are resolved to prevent the election of Sherman, if it is possible. They are in dread of the investigations into the corruptions and extravagances of this Administration that would ensue if he becomes Speaker. Almost any other man they would prefer. They will make a desperate effort to unite with the South Americans to defeat him, but that will not do it if the Anti-Lecompton men prove true. The debate to-day did much to strengthen their resolution, and separate them still further from the Lecomptonites.

CHICAGO.

IOWA.

The State Board of Education—Its Duties and Powers—The School System—Popular Feeling.

Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Dec. 10, 1859.

The Board of Education is now in session. It opened on Monday the 5th inst., and will probably continue from two to three weeks. As few persons in the State or elsewhere are acquainted with the nature, duties and powers of this Board, I will make a succinct statement, showing its origin, object and workings. It was established under the following clause in the new Constitution:

"The educational interests of the State, including common schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a Board of Education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the Board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State," (Art. ix. Sec. 1), "and shall hold the office for the term of four years." "The Board shall be divided as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one half of the Board shall be chosen every two years thereafter."

Sec. 3d. "The Governor of the State shall be, *ex officio*, a member of said Board."

Sec. 9. "The session of the Board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in a year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the Board, the Governor may order a special session." (Sec. 5.)

POWERS AND DUTIES.

By Section 12—"The Board shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of Common Schools to be kept in each district at least three months in each year. By Section 8—It has "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to all institutions of learing that receive aid from the School or University Fund of this State." But we find the following provision for a supervision of its acts by the Legislature, the ostensible object of which is to correct any glaring error the Board may commit. "All acts, rules and regulations of said Board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the Board of Education."

"The Board shall have no power to levy taxes or make appropriations of money." "The Educational and School Funds and Lands shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly;" which body is also required to provide for the contingent expenses of the Board.

Their "milage and *per diem* is the same as the members of the General Assembly."

I have here presented you with a constitutional view of the Board of Education of the State of Iowa—having followed closely the language of that instrument. It will be seen that it consists of thirteen members—one from each of the eleven Judicial Districts—the Governor and Lieutenant Governor being *ex officio* members.

The idea of a separate legislative body entrusted with separate and special powers is a novel one. Let us consider this subject a moment.

The experience of older States teaches us that in the press of leading *material* interests, or in the excitement of political struggles which often mark the discussions of our legislative bodies, the educational interests of the people have been overlooked and neglected. Any one at all familiar with educational movements elsewhere, knows that it requires a peculiar cast of mind and careful attention and patient investigation to ascertain what measures and acts are best adapted to promote the general good of the education of the youth. Could the inside facts be disclosed of the means by which the Free School systems of other and older States have been achieved, it would be found that influences deeper than legislative bodies had moved, projected and pushed them forward to their present perfection. In New York, in Massachusetts, in Ohio, and in Illinois, those systems owe their origin, permanency and usefulness to the devoted efforts and untiring zeal of private citizens, who have urged the claims of the youth for an education by the State, to their own disadvantage, and waged the war at their own cost. Long did the people wait in a state of hungering and thirsting after knowledge for the coming of men of large humanities, who, while they labored for the public weal, also "wrought willingly with their own hands" for their own support.

In Iowa there is no occasion for this. Rich in native greatness—rich in intelligent freemen—rich in sprightly and enterprising youth she has chosen to set apart a body of men and made it their special duty to look after the general educational interests of the people, and have particular charge of those institutions which derive aid from public munificence. The expressed will of a people through a constitutional or other public convention is seldom up to the standard of the best minds among the people. We are proud to regard the *material interests* among us higher than the moral and educational, and leave these to the unpaid labors of disinterested, philanthropic minds. But a better light seems to have dawned upon the late constitutional convention of Iowa. The truth pressed itself upon them in the bosom of an educated free people freedom lies securely and through its protection and safety all the good of philanthropy and christianity, is cherished and defended. In setting apart a brand of thirteen men, and charging them with the educational interests of the State the constitutional framers aimed first to remove those matters beyond the risks and excitements which often attend political movements, and disconnect them, as far as possible, from all measures of that nature; and, second, to devolve those duties upon men who would have them singly in view. The mere matter of pay that a member of the Board receives is no inducement to seek for the position. Both their mileage and per diem fall short of one hundred dollars each. To any man whom a judicious constituency would deem fit for the post, this small sum would be no inducement. The office is not a stepping stone to higher stations. It has no perquisites, nor patronage to make it desirable any farther than a man may seek to promote the instruction of the youth by contributing to the efficiency and usefulness of a system of public instruction.

The Board is trammeled somewhat in its action, having no power to appropriate funds for carrying out its acts. The most it can do is this regard is to mature the best plans, inaugurate the best system, and proceed as though it had full power, trusting to the good appreciation of the General Assembly to further the measures whenever funds are required. Owing to this seeming discrepancy in the law, errors may creep in which are not chargeable upon the Board.

The law now in operation is founded upon the Ohio system. The subordinate officers being county superintendents and town boards. In several of the States similar class of officers exist, and are found to be desirable to give efficiency and promote harmonious action. Still the system appears to operate a little irregularly here, owing to the great desparity of population in the different counties, the same would be the case with any other. It is impossible in the very nature of things to be otherwise.

Judging from the great variety of amendments proposed in the several bills already introduced each member has come prepared to set matters right so far as concerns his own particular locality—without perhaps, being fully posted respecting the workings of the law elsewhere. When each of these personal projects come to be duly weighed, it will probably be found that the measures which bring the system into disfavor in one section are the very arguments of strength in another, so that it may be impolitic to make any material change.

This much may at least be said for the present law. In it the people of Iowa have a good working system. Its main features are similar to those of other States under which the youth have been educated and general intelligence diffused throughout their borders. The opposition to the law is Iowa is many times less than the opprobrium with which a similar system was received in Ohio, and yet the good sense of the people of that State, determined upon a trial, that it was just what they wanted. A new law, like a new boot, however perfect a fit it may be, is sure to pinch at first—but patience and perseverance accommodate the one to the other, when after a little use we would not exchange it for any other that might be offered.

By a constitutional provision as decided by the Supreme Court, the General Assembly has no power to enact school laws; the present Board has the power till 1863; after that the Legislature may continue it, or otherwise provide for the educational interests. There is not a doubt that long ere that time Iowa will have a perfectly working Common School system, generally satisfactory to the whole people.

THURSTON.

A Different View.

The Board of Education is in session. It is doing nothing as yet; excites no interest, and is generally regarded as the weak spot in our civil polity. It will patch up the mere apparent defects in the present school law, but as it is powerless on finances the Legislature alone can give its acts life—for money is life. S. S.

OVERLAND MAIL.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Col. Fremont's Title to the Mariposa Mines Confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Overland Mail with dates to the 18th ult., arrived last night.

The mail with St. Louis dates to the 27th of October arrived out on the 17th ult.

We have at the hands of the American Express Company, received the usual files of San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angelos and Arizona papers.

The principal item of news is the decision of the Supreme Court confirming Fremont's title to a valuable part of his celebrated Mariposa estate. The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following history of the case:

"In 1854, Juan B. Alvarado obtained from Gov. Micheltorena, a grant of a tract of land, known as Las Mariposas, to the extent of ten square leagues, lying within boundaries embracing a much larger quantity. In 1847, Alvarado conveyed this grant to Fremont. The grant having passed through the inferior tribunals, was duly confirmed by the Supreme Court in 1855. In July of the same year, the grant of ten leagues square was surveyed and separated from the public lands, and upon this survey a patent was issued by the United States Government on the 19th of February, 1856. This patent includes the premises occupied by the Merced Mining Company, the party defendant. After the receipt of the patent, Col. Fremont leased them to Boggs, the plaintiff, for $1,000 per annum. The lease covers the extensive works of the Merced Company, and the lessee brings suit to recover possession. To resist a recovery, the defendant relied upon three grounds: 1st, Fraud in the survey of the Alvarado grant, and the procurement of the patent by Fremont; 2d, Estoppel from the declarations and conduct of Fremont; and 3d, A license from the Government to enter upon the premises and extract the gold. The Merced Company have been in possession since 1851, extracting gold; and their works are stated to have cost over $1,000,000.

LORD GROSVENOR NOT EASILY FOOLED.—It appears from the papers that the boys in the sharp town of Sonora imagined that the young Lord was green, and waked him up at his hotel in order to try him at cards. He played with them at poker, whist, seven up, euchre and other games, they seeking all the time to get him intoxicated; but it turned out that he beat them fairly with their own weapons, and in the morning was the only sober man in the crowd. He is now popular in that locality, and the boys will fight for him. His early education was attended to.—*Union.*

OVERLAND LETTERS.—Postmaster Weller has furnished the *Bulletin* with a statement of the letters sent and received Overland since that mail was commenced. We make the following extracts from the statement:

September, 1858, letters sent	527
October " "	1,518
September, 1859, "	23,412
October " "	27,551
October, 1858, " received	595
" 1859,	18,144
" 1858, cash "	$604.87
" 1859, " "	$4,964.03

If the number of letters goes on increasing as it has done for six months longer, there will be none left for the Ocean mail service, except the few sent to be distributed on the Isthmus and down the coasts of the Pacific.

PROPOSED FAST TRAVELING.—Mr. James Haworth, President of the California Stage Company, was in town yesterday, and in a conversation in relation to the Overland Mail service, stated that he was prepared to enter into a contract with the government to run a daily overland mail between Sacramento and St. Louis for $1,000,000 per year, and would have the schedule time placed at fourteen days from city to city. He stated in addition, that he would make the time in twelve days oftener than in fourteen, and that he would also contract to run a horse express between those two points, carrying letters by weight, and make the time regularly in six days between St. Louis and Sacramento. We are authorized by an intimate friend of Mr. Haworth to publish this statement. These are certainly startling assertions, but the motto of "never fail," which is characteristic of the man, and his entire reliability, entitle it to respectful consideration.—*Alta Californian.*

The State of Wisconsin versus the United States.

We regret to be obliged to chronicle another collision between the eminently respectable principalities whose names make luminous the entitling of this paragraph.

On Friday last, the United States Marshal attached and stored in the Runals House for safe keeping, a quantity of goods belonging to one of our city merchants, by virtue of a writ issuing from the United States District Court, Milwaukee. The goods were at once replevied by a process issuing from the Circuit Court of Wisconsin.

Upon being served with the latter process, the Marshal, prompted by his attorney who accompanied him from Milwaukee replied that he was acting under the direction of a court of higher jurisdiction and should not regard the mandases of officers of a simple State Court. Whereupon Deputy Sheriff Stebbins waxed exceedingly wroth as became a thorough State Rights Republican and calling to his assistance the powers of the county proceeded to the annihilation of the Marshal. The power of the County in the person of the pugilist Kellogg, at once responded; was collared by the Marshal and the combat began. For a time the victory seemed doubtful and at the conclusion of the twelfth round the Marshal's adviser essayed to pour oil upon the troubled waters.

"Gentlemen," said he, "the Comity which has ever existed and should ever exist between courts of different jurisdictions"—

Here he was interrupted by the landing of the Marshal and "the power of the county" under the stove, and the remainder of his speech is probably lost to the world.

The belligerents now paused for breath; the Marshal stationed himself before the door of the room containing the goods, and a messenger was dispatched to his hole (see Matt. 8. 20. Luke 9-58,) for the Sheriff.

Mr. Fox soon arrived. Both parties proceeded to obey the familiar mandate of the bard of Jordan, and "to take off their coats and roll up their sleeves.'

"In the name of the United State I command every good citizen to assist me in guarding those goods," exclaimed the valiant representative of our well beloved Uncle Sam.

"In the name of the State of Wisconsin I command every good citizen to assist me in taking those goods," shouted the Sheriff. The good citizens, *i. e.* Strong and Veasie, being thus doubly summoned, remained *in statu quo*, twirling their thumbs in great perplexity; Strong swore inwardly, Veasie outwardly.

The Marshal, when last seen by our reporter, was clasped in the embrace of the Sheriff and his deputy, his heels twinkling over his head, his head in the immediate neighborhood of the floor, yet under the most unfavorable circumstances, kicking, swearing and performing divers other prodigies of inverted valor. We learn, however, that the State of Wisconsin triumphed, and that the goods have been safely delivered to the owner.—*Kenosha Telegraph.*

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION AT DARDANELLE.—We learn that a plot was discovered a few days ago, at Dardanelle, for an insurrection of negroes. Upon the discovery of the plot the negroes implicated several white men, two of whom went by the name of Brooks, who, we understand, were arrested. We will wait the development of all the facts, before we shall say much about it. These things should arouse the people of the State to prepare for the insidious working of Abolitionists amongst us.—*Fort Smith Times.*

J. C. BRECKENRIDGE. FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—By a special dispatch from our own correspondent at Frankfort, we learn that the Hon. John C. Breckenridge, has been nominated in the Democratic caucus for the United States Senate. This is equivalent to an election, and the friends of the Vice President throughout the country will rejoice that the distinguished mark of the approval of Kentucky has been conferred upon him.—*Louisville Democrat.*

—A case which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, between George Peabody, *et al.*, of London, and the Middlesex Mills, in regard to the title to a lot of wool purchased in Europe by Samuel Lawrence just before the commercial panic in 1857, was brought to a close on Saturday last by a verdict for the plaintiff for $47,1[illegible]

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Opinions of Our Contemporaries.

ILLINOIS.

[From the La Salle Press.]

We would call special attention to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE in another column. That paper may now justly be ranked as the leading political and commercial sheet of the Northwest, and as an exponent of the principles of the great Free Labor Party of the country is deserving of an extensive circulation. In the matter of news and general information, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE is second to no paper in the West. As a business paper it is one of the very best published, and as such is well worth its subscription price, to say nothing of the able political articles furnished by the talented and competent editorial corps that preside over its columns.

The ensuing year will be one of the most interesting, in a political point of view, that has ever been witnessed in our country, and in the columns of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE all matters of interest to the public will be fully set forth and discussed. The terms of the paper are very reasonable, and by a little exertion on the part of Republicans, large and respectable additional lists of subscribers might be obtained in every village and town in the State, and we would urge upon them the necessity of making that exertion. In no way can correct principles be so effectually inculcated into the minds of the people as by the circulation of reliable reading matter. A well conducted newspaper will do more to disseminate truth and advance the interests of the country than all the orators and stump speakers within the bounds of the Union. Then circulate the newspapers say we, and among the entire list of the Great West none is more deserving of a wide circulation than the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

We would impress upon the Republicans of Coles, the necessity of circulating, at this time, good Republican papers and documents. We have heretofore taken particular notice of the *Press and Tribune*, and heartily recommend it to the patronage of our readers. More than this would, perhaps, be superfluous—for what Republican, aye, and intelligent Democrat, is not conversant with the noble fight which this paper carried on in the campaign of 1858. The good it has accomplished in the cause of Republicanism, has been vast, and a certain duty devolves on the people, for its support. It has particular claims on the people of Illinois, inasmuch as it is a home newspaper—ever sustaining Western interests, and in ability, is not behind the first of the Eastern publications.

[From the Rockford Mirror.]

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—The attention of our readers is called to the prospectus of this paper, published in another column. To say that it is in the front rank of the newspapers in the country, in point of spirit, life, enterprise, commercial and news interest, is but repeating what every one acquainted with its character already knows. Its publication in the largest business centre of the West makes it of peculiar value to western readers. In its political department, the *Press and Tribune* does not merely follow the track of public opinion; it is an independent and fearless champion of Republican principles, vigorous in its tone, and usually safe as a leader. Its success is richly deserved.

From the Stark County News.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—We have frequently had occasion to call the attention of our Republican friends to the merits of the above named paper, and its claims upon the party in this county. That it is the most ably conducted paper in Illinois, we fully believe, and so far as a full, thorough and honest exposition of Republican principles and aims is concerned, it has no superior anywhere. We hope that many large clubs will be made up for it in this county. If you have a friend or neighbor who is "halting between two opinions," and who really desires light, see that he has the PRESS AND TRIBUNE by some means. You will thus lay more important facts before him in one week, than you will be likely to do by other means, in a year. But it is not devoted exclusively to politics. News, literature and general intelligence occupy large space on its broad, well printed pages, rendering it in every way, a desirable family paper.

We publish the prospectus in another column, in hope that some live Republican, in each township in the county, will take hold of the matter, and raise a good large club. Those who are anxious to do something for the cause, in 1860, had better try the experiment of a club for the above paper.

From the Mendota Northern Light.

The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE has become the leading paper of the West, not only from its political position, but as a valuable family newspaper, devoted to Agricultural, Literary and Miscellaneous news. No family in the West should be without it, as it is devoted to Western interests, and besides, the postage is but half as much as on Eastern papers. The Weekly can be had in clubs of ten, for one dollar, and we have a Prospectus which is at the service of any one who wishes to get up a club.

From the Aledo Record.

We regard the PRESS AND TRIBUNE as the raciest and one of the most ably conducted papers in the country. Besides, it is the exponent and untiring advocate of the interests of the great Northwest. Next on the list after the county paper, we should place the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and we hope that it may have five thousand readers in this county during the next year.

From the Monmouth Atlas.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE in another column. We have been a constant reader of the daily issue since our residence here, and now consider it indispensable to us, as well for the political information it furnishes, as its faithful *resume* of current events. Western men will find it emphatically a Western paper, constantly laboring to promote their interests, and therefore entitled to their patronage and support.

From the Pecatonica Independent.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the above valuable journal in another column. The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE stands without an equal in the West as a *newspaper*, while its editorials are characterized by a vigor and a perfect knowledge of the subjects of which they treat that are rarely surpassed. It is a true advocate of republican principles, and is deserving of the patronage of all members of the party.

From the Grundy County Herald.

THE CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—We are in receipt of the prospectus, for 1860, of this most ably conducted Republican journal, and shall publish the same when we are not so much crowded with legal advertising as at present. This paper is without a doubt the most vigorous journal in the Northwest. As a political paper, it is able, faithful, and fearless; as a newspaper it is unequalled with but few exceptions. To those of our subscribers who may wish a paper of its political complexion, we have no hesitancy in urging its merits. Our business men will find it always reliable.

From the Carlinville Free Democrat.

In another column we give place to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE. We are pleased to learn that that able and staunch Republican journal is rapidly extending its circulation in this direction, for we have long since become convinced that there is not necessarily any conflict of interest between city and country journals. The sphere of each is distinct, and every man who has intelligence and life enough to take the one, will almost inevitably require the other; and to those of our readers who desire a Chicago paper, we recommend the PRESS AND TRIBUNE as far the best sheet issued from that city.

From the Oquawka Plaindealer.

We would direct special attention to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, which will be found in another column. It is hardly necessary to commend this journal to our readers, as it is exclusively taken in this section of the State. It is not only a sterling Republican organ, but unsurpassed in the West as a newspaper.

From the Bureau County Republican.

In another column will be found the prospectus of the CHICAGO WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE, to which we would call particular attention. This is emphatically a *Western* paper—wide awake on all questions of importance to Western readers. Its editors are among the best writers of the country, and their vigorous and highly enlightened editorials will compare favorably with those of the N. Y. *Tribune* and N. Y. *Evening Post*. Let those who desire a first-class family paper forward their names without delay.

From the Macombe Enterprise.

In this paper will be found the Prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE. This paper should be read by every Republican in McDonough county during the coming year. We are about entering upon one of the most important and exciting political campaigns, that our country has ever passed through, and it is highly important, that good sound Republican papers should be widely circulated. Such an one is the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

From the Naperville Sentinel.

We call attention to the prospectus of this valuable paper, which may be found in our advertising columns this week. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is too well known in this section of the country to need a word from us. If we have a reader who is not a subscriber to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE we would simply say to him that it is acknowledged by all to be the leading paper of the Northwest, and should be in the hands of every family in the West.

From the Olney Times.

We invite the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE to be found in another column. This paper has a widely extended reputation in the political circles, and commands a greater influence than any paper in the West; and for disseminating the news of the day has greater facilities than any other extant. In a political point of view, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE is emphatically the paper of the Great West, and should be in the reading room of every family in Illinois. We bespeak for it a widely extended circulation.

From the Canton Register.

In another column of to-day's paper we give the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, to which we invite the attention of our readers. This is one of the best newspapers in the United States, and a firm, unwavering advocate of Republican sentiments, and we cheerfully recommend it to our friends who want another political newspaper in addition to the *Register*.

From the Geneseo Republic.

We would call the attention of the public to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, published in another column. This is one of the very best newspapers published in the West, and will deserve patronage of the public. A large and efficient corps of editors is engaged upon it, and, in the future, it is the intention to make the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, better, if possible than heretofore.

From the De Kalb County Republican.

THE CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—The attention of our readers is particularly directed to the prospectus of the above named paper which appears in our issue of to-day. We can safely and most cheerfully say that there is no better daily newspaper in the whole western country than the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE; and whoever takes it takes a vigorous, talented and reliable Republican paper.

From the Rockford Register.

The attention of our readers is called to the prospectus of this paper, published in another column. To say that it is in the front rank of newspapers in the country, in point of spirit, life, enterprise, commercial and news interest, is but repeating what every one acquainted with its character already knows. Its publication in the largest business centre of the West makes it of peculiar interest to Western readers. In its political department, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE does not merely follow the track of public opinion; it is an independent and fearless champion of Republican principles vigorous in its tone, and safe as a leader.

From the Belvidere Standard.

The prospectus of this enterprising newspaper will be noticed in another column. The weekly edition is a mammoth sheet, and as a newspaper compendium has no superior East or West, not even excepting its celebrated namesake of New York city. In editorial ability it is second to none.

From the Iroquois Republican.

We insert the prospectus of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE in another column, and call attention of our readers to it.

This is one of the best papers in the Union, and as we are now in direct railroad communication with Chicago, we can always get, through this paper, the very latest news of the day in advance of the arrival of Eastern journals.

Those who wish to subscribe for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE can do so at this office at reasonable terms.

From the Palestine Yellow Jacket.

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—We call the attention of our readers to the above paper, the prospectus of which you will find on another page. It is a first class paper in politics, in Literary and Miscellaneous matter, News, &c. And the best of all, it is a Republican paper. Let all good Republicans take it.

From the Moline Independent.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—We call attention to the prospectus of this journal. It is the best paper published in the Northwest, and should be taken by every Republican especially who can afford to take more than his county paper.

From the Freeport Journal.

Read the advertisement of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, in to-day's paper. It is a staunch defender of true political principles, and as a newspaper, has no rival in enterprise and tact, in the West.

From the Menard Index.

We publish in our advertising columns the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE for 1860. It is among the best of the Republican newspapers of the West, and deserves the liberal patronage which it receives.

From the Havana Gazette.

We publish in another column the prospectus of this first class Republican paper. It ranks among the first and best of papers, and deserves the liberal support which it receives. Read the prospectus and send for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

From the Greenville Advocate.

See the prospectus of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE in another column. It is the leading Republican paper of Illinois. Subscriptions at club rates taken by E. H. Blanchard and Wm. M. Evans, Greenville; E. R. Wheeler, Beaver Creek; Fred. Aull, Zion, and other voluntary agents.

WISCONSIN.

From the Beaver Dam Citizen.

It is not necessary for us to say to those familiar with the journals of the north-western States, that the PRESS AND TRIBUNE stands in the very front rank of those journals. It is a paper conducted with a degree of enterprise and ability sufficient to place it on a level with the principal journals of the East, while its publication in the largest business centre of the west, makes it of peculiar value to western readers. In its political department, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE does not merely follow the track of public opinion; it is an independent and fearless champion of Republican principles. These features make it worthy of the attention of those in this vicinity, who would select the ablest and best conducted and most valuable papers, in making up their list of reading matter, while our new connection with Chicago by the north-western road, ought to give the papers of that city an increased circulation here.

From the Beloit Journal.

Those of our readers who wish to subscribe for a Chicago paper, will do well to read the prospectus of that paper published in this week's *Journal*. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is a live paper, enterprising in all its departments and sound. We hardly know of another newspaper, with which we can more cordially and more generally sympathize. As a *news* paper it is unequalled in the West.

From the Wisconsin State Journal.

☞ The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is out with its prospectus for 1860, soliciting subscribers to its weekly. The TRIBUNE is a grand good paper in all its appointments, and whoever invests in it in the way of subscribing, will get all his money's worth.—[Mil. Free Dem.

We cordially indorse the above, and invite attention to the prospectus in question, which will be found among the new advertisements in to-day's paper.

From the Janesville Gazette.

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—The attention of our readers is called to the prospectus of this paper, published in another column. It is one of the best commercial and general newspapers published the United States, and has the advantage over any other to western readers, that it is published in the West. Its news is always fresh and readable, while all the live topics of the day are ably discussed in its editorial columns. It is emphatically a good paper and we are glad to learn that its enterprising publishers are doing a large and renumerative business.

[From the Brodhead Reporter.]

We call the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of the Chicago PRESS and TRIBUNE in our columns to-day. This is one of the best journals in the United States. It is decidedly the best paper in Chicago. In point of spirit, enterprise, commercial and news interest, it compares well with the best New York journals. It is conducted by an able editorial corps, who make it an independent and fearless champion of Republican principles, and a safe leader of that great party. It is a journal for Western readers especially, being published at one of the great Emporiums of the business of the West, Chicago. Read the prospectus, and subscribe for it.

From the Monroe Sentinel.

We direct attention to the prospectus of the Chicago Daily PRESS AND TRIBUNE in our advertising columns this week. We advise all our readers who are in want of a paper published outside of the State, to subscribe for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, as an able, energetic Republican journal, the leading news and political paper of the Northwest—a paper in full sympathy with the wants, necessities, and aspirations of the great West. We are about stepping into another Presidential campaign, and everybody should keep posted. Subscriptions commenced now will continue throughout the campaign and until the result of the next election is known.

From the Jefferson Jeffersonian.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, in to day's paper, which offers very liberal inducements to clubs. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is a capital newspaper, and as the Northwestern Railroad runs through this village, merchants and others subscribing for the daily paper will receive it here every evening, which will post them up upon the state of the markets, as well as the current news of the day.

From the Prairie Du Chien Leader.

THE CHICAGO NEWSPAPER.—The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is decidedly *the* newspaper of Chicago. Our readers will find some account of it in an advertisement in another column. All that is said by the proprietors in that advertisement, we heartily endorse. For Western readers, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE is equally as good as the N. Y. *Tribune*, and a hundred per cent. better than any other Eastern political journal.

From the Grant County Herald.

We are making up a club at this office for the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, the charge being $1,00 per annum. It is one of the largest and ablest papers printed in the West, and, we think, the best market reporter and best general newspaper. Hand us a dollar for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Specimens may be seen at this office.

From the Grant Co. Witness.

The prospectus of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, of Chicago, will be found in our paper to-day. That it is to the West what the New York *Tribune* is to the East is well known. That it is a more sprightly and progressive sheet, while its editorials for accuracy and solidity are not inferior, is acknowledged by the readers of both papers. We, therefore, say to all who desire to subscribe for a most excellent Republican paper, read the prospectus and send on your money.

From the La Crosse Republican.

"PRESS & TRIBUNE"—CHICAGO.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in to-day's paper, of this most sterling Republican paper, the most valuable in the Northwest. We are well acquainted with some of its editors, and we know them to be men of the first order of talent in their profession, and high-minded and comprehensive in their aims. They have done more than any press we know of toward developing the resources of the Northwest.

From the Mineral Point Tribune.

We call attention to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, one of the largest and most enterprising papers in the West. It is always up to time, and the best paper for business men, by all odds.

IOWA.

From the Knoxville Journal.

The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE is unquestionably one of the most ably conducted journals in the whole country, and is admitted on all hands to have no superior in the West. For Republicans it has a thousand things to recommend it, and to the business man of any party it would be a welcome and profitable visitor. Several of our merchants now buy exclusively at Chicago, and it is remarked that they do a large trade and sell their goods as low, or lower, than those who deal elsewhere. How any merchant here can afford to do without a Chicago paper, we cannot see. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE being the best, we think it should have a large list of readers here.

From the Ottumwa Courier.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—We desire to express to the conductors of this very valuable paper our obligations for the Tri-weekly they generously send us without solicitation, and we embrace the occasion to say that the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, on account of its bold and able advocacy of Republican principles, the enterprise and resources of its conductors, and the signal ability which characterizes its editorials, and other excellences, *is the best paper in the West, with no superior in the country.*

[From the Cedar Valley Times.]

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of western men everywhere, to the prospectus of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, which will be found in to-day's paper. This journal long since took rank as the leading and most reliable commercial paper in the West, and still worthily maintains that position. But it is not merely a commercial paper. It is emphatically a sound paper; it is a [illegible] Republican paper; it is a go-ahead western paper; it is always a readable paper, and in every respect a live newspaper—just such as every intelligent man wants. Take it next year, and our word for it, you will never regret the expenditure.

[From the Tipton Advertiser.]

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE is the largest and best newspaper published in the Northwest. In politics it is Republican to the core, and will advance all measures that will promote freedom, progress and prosperity. The market reports are full and correct, as particular attention is paid to this subject. The name of every subscriber is printed on his paper—this is a great convenience and will prevent mistakes at Post Offices.

From the Mt. Pleasant Republican News.

We publish in to-day's paper the prospectus of this very excellent journal, and commend its careful perusal to all our readers; having been a subscriber for more than a year to this paper, we are prepared to say to those who are desirous of taking an eastern paper, that the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, from the extraordinary railroad facilities enjoyed by the city of Chicago at the present time is the equal, at least, of any paper published in the East, and at the same time it is thoroughly identified with the interest of the great North-West. We know of no paper which we can so heartily recommend to our readers as the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, a copy of which can be seen at this office at any time.

From the Anamosa Eureka.

We publish in another column the prospectus of this valuable Western paper. To those of our subscribers who want a good reliable Republican paper, we recommend the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Western men should patronize western papers, for they not only contain reading matter more interesting to subscribers, but their market reports are especially adapted to the wants of the West.

From the Oskaloosa Herald.

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—The prospectus of this able and widely circulated Republican journal appears in another column. It is the leading newspaper in the great North West, and we can most conscientiously commend it to our readers as an able and reliable publication. The principles it will advocate, with its general scope and character are fully and fairly stated in the prospectus, to which the attention of our readers is respectfully invited.

MINNESOTA.

From the Minneapolis Atlas.

We call the special attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, which will be found on another page.

We need speak no word of praise for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. Located at the great commercial centre of the Northwest, and embracing in its editorial corps the first talent of the country, it already ranks as one of the best and most ably conducted public journals of the country.

To Minnesota the PRESS AND TRIBUNE has ever acted the part of the true friend, the wise and prudent counsellor. Had Minnesota listened to the words of advice tendered by that paper, or heeded its oft repeated warnings, she would have been better off by some millions of dollars than she is to-day.

We hope to see the PRESS AND TRIBUNE receive that support from Minnesota to which its ability, its honesty, its services, and its generous friendship for our State entitles it.

From the Wabashaw County Herald.

The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, the prospectus of which will be found in another column, is decidedly the best paper of the Northwest, and should receive the patronage of Western people. For two years past we have received it regularly—much more so than most other papers—and by its aid we have been able to make our paper much more entertaining to our readers than we otherwise could. We shall hereafter be in receipt of the Daily, and hope by means of it to keep our readerr posted up on the news up to the hour of going to press. Subscribe first for your county paper, and then take the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

From the Goodhue County Republican.

In another part of our paper may be found the advertisement of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. From a long acquaintance with this journal, we are prepared to recommend it to the patronage of the public, as one of the most reliable and wide-awake *news*-papers in the Western country. Its opinions upon questions of public policy are generally sound and well sustained, and in its advocacy of the principles and policy of the Republican party it has dealt many a death-blow to the declining cause of "Patent Popular Sovereignty" Democracy.

From the Faribault Republican.

We invite the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, published in our columns this week. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is the ablest and best conducted paper published in Chicago. It is reliable in news, politics and literature; and the only paper published there that manifests any interest in the welfare of Minnesota; for all of which reasons we commend it to our readers, as one of the best papers they can take. We hope they will patronize it liberally, for every one subscribing for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will take their home papers also.

From the Rochester City Post.

The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, the prospectus of which for the year 1860 will be found in another column, is *par excellence the best newspaper this side of New York City*. It is *the* paper for a Western man to take.

INDIANA.

From the South Bend Register.

No paper in the Northwest has won such an enviable reputation as the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, whose prospectus we publish this week. Edited with rare and distinguished ability, outspoken and manly on all questions, fearless and faithful in its labors for the cause, always full of news, and strong and reliable in its commercial department, its circulation in this region, and doubtless elsewhere, has been constantly and deservedly increasing the past year. Its daily is delivered here by carrier every morning at half-past nine; and its weekly is afforded to clubs at the same price as the great New York weeklies, which it equals in size. To Western farmers and others, it must be more interesting than Eastern papers: and being as cheap, (while no expense is spared by its proprietors in making it fully worthy of its extensive patronage), we hope to see it introduced into thousands of residences where it has not hitherto been taken. Read its prospectus and then get up a club for it.

[From the Fort Wayne Republican.]

We publish to day the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and improve the occasion to say that we deem that paper one of the best published in the West. As a political paper it is not too much to say that it has not its equal for ability West of New York. Its enterprise in procurin and publishing the debates, verbatim between Lincoln and Douglas in the canvas of Illinois last year, extended its circulation in the West, and brought it into general favor. It is a sound Republican journal, and if any of our readers wish to take a paper from any of the Western cities, we recommend the PRESS AND TRIBUNE to their notice.

From the Warsaw Indianian.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Chicago Daily and Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE in to-day's *Indianian*. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is undoubtedly the ablest commercial and political journal in the great West, and is so fully identified with Western interests commercially, socially and politically, that every politician or business man in the Mississippi Valley should subscribe for it at once. *We prefer it in every respect to its great prototype, the New York Tribune.*

From the La Porte Union.

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—The prospectus, for 1860, of this excellent journal has been in our paper for several days, and also in the Weekly *Union* of last week, but we have till now inadvertently neglected to call the special attention of our readers to it. Those who desire to subscribe for the best Republican newspaper in the Northwest will do well to turn to the advertisement, find terms, address, &c., and send on their orders accompanied by the cash at once.

From the Delphi Journal.

In another column will be found the Prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE. This is one of the largest and best conducted papers in the West. We should like to see a large circulation of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE in our county, and with a little effort it can be secured. Let some of our men work in its behalf for the good of the Republican cause.

MICHIGAN.

[From the Branch Co. Republican.]

We would call attention to the prospectus of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, to be found in another place. This is one of the most influential, energetic and enterprising publications in the West—indeed we may say the *very best*. It is to the West what the N. Y. *Tribune* has been for several years to the East, the leading political journal. It is Republican in politics, and edited with much talent. In the matter of news it is never behind, and in every particular is always reliable. Those wishing to subscribe for a city paper can do no better than to send for the Daily PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

[From the Eaton Co. Republican.]

The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, is one of the best papers published in the Northwest, and as Chicago has become a great commercial, and is becoming a political centre, those who wish to take a paper published west of us cannot do better than to subscribe for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

From the Allegan Journal.

Our readers will find in another column of the *Journal*, the prospectus of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE for 1860. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE is a staunch Republican paper, and will be found an able exponent of the cause.

From the Cass County Republican.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, in another column. To those who are desirous of taking a Chicago paper, we would recommend this as a valuable medium of intelligence, and as being a faithful and able advocate of the interests of the Republican party.

The Fugitive Slave Act Case.

It is expected that Chief Justice Dixon will read an elaborately prepared opinion upon the motion of U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Upham, for leave to file the *remittitur* from the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Glover Rescue Cases, on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Judge Paine, having been a counsel in those cases the determination of the court rests with Judges Dixon and Cole.—*Wisconsin State Journal, Dec. 10th.*

National Republican Convention.

We have assurances that if the National Republican Committee can be satisfied of the sufficiency of hotel accommodations in this city, the National Republican Convention will be appointed to meet here. In order to provide the committee with the information needed, and secure the Convention to this city, a meeting of the Republicans will be held to-night in the Court House.—*Indianapolis Journal, 12th.*

Dry Goods.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Having determined to Close Out at once our Entire Stock of

Rich Silks, Silk Robes,

IMPORTED CLOAKS, RICH VELVET CLOAKS, REAL LACES, FINE EMBROIDERIES, And RICH DRESS GOODS, RICH SHAWLS, &c., &c.

We will commence on MONDAY, December 5th, to sell them without regard to Cost or Value. Silks worth five dollars will be sold for two. Four dollar Silks for twelve shillings; two dollar Silks for one dollar; superb Double Skirt Robes, worth forty five dollars, for twenty [illegible]

As our Stock of these Goods for Extent, Variety and Elegance is well known to be [illegible] BELOW PANIC PRICES [illegible] Look out for EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS on and after Monday, December 5th.

We will exhibit at same time a stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, which, for extent, variety, elegance and cheapness, is so far beyond any other in this city, that any comparison is simply absurd.

Terms Cash, and One Price Only.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 .... Lake Street .... 167 & 169

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

SILKS, SHAWLS,

Valencias and DeLaines,

PRICES ALL REDUCED,

Commencing the 15th of Nov.

☞ COME AND SEE. ☜

A. G. DOWNS & CO

No. 150 Lake Street.

Safes, Locks, &c.

BACON'S

BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,

Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,

Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1¼ inches in diameter, and

Covert's Permutation Bank Lock

WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.

We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.

Wilders Fire Proof

SALAMANDER SAFES,

The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,

197 South Water street.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

With HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York.

C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents,

125 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

FULL LENGTH

STEEL ENGRAVINGS

—OF—

WASHINGTON AND EVERETT!

Including a View of Mt. Vernon

In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from the original paintings by Hicks, and are engraved on steel in the highest style of Art. They are each 25x35 inches, each containing SIX SQUARE FEET. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings,—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices amounting to MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to produce Engravings REALLY BEAUTIFUL, as well as the best portraits, and that shall be Splendid Ornaments to any Parlor. Opinions that can be relied on:

☞ The Editor of the New York Observer says—"These engravings are genuine works of art—the likenesses are admirable. The portrait of Mr. Everett will take precedence of all others."

☞ They New York Christian Advocate says:—"They are among the finest engravings we have ever seen, and the PUBLISHERS ARE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THEY PROMISE."

TERMS, ALMOST GRATIS.

We will send, Post Paid, securely packed in rollers—

EITHER ENGRAVING and a $3 Magazine, 1 year, for $3

BOTH ENGRAVINGS, and a $3 Magazine, 1 year, for $4

☞ Agents who remit $30 at one time, will have an extra copy of each engraving. The magazines are—

HARPER'S,

THE KNICKERBOCKER,

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

THE ATLANTIC,

BLACKWOOD.

☞ By special arrangement, the entire year's subscription to the Magazine, is paid over by us to their publishers, and subscribers receive their supply for the year direct from their respective publication offices. The cost of the engraving is paid only by the difference between the lowest wholesale, and the regular price of the Magazines.

☞ Engravings sent at once, and subscriptions to periodicals commence with current issue, unless otherwise ordered. Money at our risk if proof is retained of having been mailed. First impressions are best, therefore send early. Address,

O. H. BAILEY & CO.,

(At Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store,)

543 Broadway, New York.

☞ S. P. OLDERSHAW, 38 Lasalle Street, receives Subscriptions and delivers Engravings to subscribers in Chicago. Specimens can be seen at his store.

no16-3mis

LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the

ONLY GOOD SAUCE

And applicable to every variety of Dishes.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester,

MAY, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Beware of Counterfeits!

IN SOUP—In gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes health.

ON THE DINING TABLE—Families are discontinuing the use of a castor, and substituting a cruet of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

405 Broadway, New York.

A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipments from England. my27 ly2d p

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

No. 48 LAKE STREET.

Invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of

FRENCH CHINA, TEA TRAYS,

AND ELEGANT VASES,

Of recent importation, and superior quality.

—ALSO—

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

Which they are offering to the Trade

AT THE LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.

DRAKE & BROTHER.

224 . . South Clark Street. . . 224

Solicit the attention of the citizens of the

SOUTH DIVISION

to their large and carefully selected stock of

WALL PAPERS,

CURTAINS,

BORDERS, &c.,

which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters. oc15-ly

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

The finest assortment of Family Groceries, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

For Wines and Brandies of the highest grades, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Stuart's Confectionery, Malliser's Confectionery, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Pocket Cutlery and Scissors, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

French Mustard, English Mustard, Piccalilli, Worcestershire sauce, Soyer's Sultana sauce, Walnut Catsup, and Mushroom Catsup, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Pure Old Scotch, Irish, Monongahela and Bourbon Whiskey AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Old Saratoga Brandy of 1828, 1834 and 1836 vintage, Old Hennessy, Lenard and Cognac Brandy, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Currant Jelly, Calves' Foot Jelly, Orange Jelly, Strawberry Jam, Raspberry Jam, Pine Apple Jam, Damson Jam, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pine Apples in bottles, Plums, Quinces, Crab Apples, Strawberries, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Southern Hominy, [illegible] Grits, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

For the finest Havana Cigars and Tobacco, AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Fine Green and Black Teas, Government Java Coffee, [illegible] AT STANTON'S.

NO. 122 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Maraschino, Annisette, [illegible] Absynthe, Cherry and Raspberry Cordial AT STANTON'S.

Medicines, &c.

SPLENDID

GIFTS

—AND—

PRESENTS

—FOR—

THE HOLIDAYS.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

HEAD DRESSES, Embroidered and Plain.

STEEL BUCKLES, Slides and Clasps.

BUCKLES In Pearl and Jet.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

CARD RECEIVERS In Silver, in Shell, and also Bohemian Glass.

ODOR BOTTLES, In Bohemian Glass, colored and gilt.

STEEL COMBS, Diamond Cut.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, Plain, Carved, Inlaid with gold and pearl.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

PURSES, In Berlin Ware, in Mosaic, in Bead-wrought, in silk.

LADIES' ELASTICS, In Kid, Silk, Linen and Velvet—with elegant patterns.

BRACELETS, In Gold, Jet, Sandal Wood, Coral, Turquoise, Berlin Ware and Glass.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

PUFF BOXES, And PUFFS, in Chinese Paper, Mats and Glass.

SHAWL PINS, SINGING BIRDS

NECKLACES, In Pearl, Jet, Coral, Turquoise, &c.

TEA BELLS, In Bronze, Gilt and Silver.

INFANTS' BASKETS, CHINA TEA SETTS, WATCH KEYS, DOLLS, RINGS, &c. &c. &c.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.

With an endless variety of fine goods

JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 Lake-st.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who are using it are giving testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

Price Three Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N.Y.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. [illegible]

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, [illegible] Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD and COUGH MIXTURE is a combination of natures vegetable antidotes to the irritation and disturbance of the breathing apparatus, which produce colds, coughs, hoarseness and sore throat. It removes, in a very short time, every vestige of inflammation from the lungs and throat, and restores the free respiration of perfect health. Price 25 cents. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, Chicago. dec7-3m

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Bronchial Troches.

Bronchial Troches.

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Troches.

Troches.

"Pre-eminently the first and best."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.

"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."

REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."

REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.

"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."

DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c."

DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.

"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.

"I heartily unite in the above commendation."

REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.

"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches."

REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. ☜

Sold by FENTON & CO.

94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

Makes the Only Perfect Lock Stitch

THAT IS MADE.

MAKING THE STITCH THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MATERIAL SEWED.

OUR TAILORING and LEATHER

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE NO RIVAL!

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

WESTERN OFFICE, 66 LAKE-ST.

SEWING MACHINES.—

$25, $35 and $40.

L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED

Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch,

WARRANTED [illegible]

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather & Embroider.

They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM [illegible]

[illegible] L. CORNELL & CO.

P. O. Box 523, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notice

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Ve

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's

☞ Dr. Hostetter's very C

☞ The Contrast.—While

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and

☞ Those who are Curiou

☞ Notice.—The unde

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & S

WHOLESALE STATIONE

D. A. INGERSOLL,

PRINT, BOOK AND

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 S

Pianos, Music, &

H. M. HIGGINS, 45

W. W. KIMBA

Piano Fortes and Melode

Lumber, Wood & C

PERU (3d Vein) COAL

COAL! COAL!—I have

COAL—COAL—COAL—

Leather and Finding

LEATHER! LEAT

MRS. BATES' AGENC

CHICAGO MARBLE

HORSE BLANKETS

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Press & Tribune.

THE UNION.

BY EVAN EDWARDS.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

Across the crested billows of the ocean
Storms come and go;
The rolling waves are heaped in wild commotion;
The depths are calm below.

What though the broken billows none may number,
What though the tides
Heave like a bosom in unquiet slumber,
Far down, the calm abides.

The sea is on the crested billows, under,
Though winds may roar,
Storms rise, and gathering surges burst in thunder
Along a wreck-strewn shore.

Would'st save the Union! Look upon the ocean,
By storms oppressed,
The wrathful billows driven in commotion,
Across its peaceful breast.

And yet it sleeps, though storms and tempests ever
Above it sweep;
And the blind rage of winds and waves may never
Disturb its quiet sleep.

A noble rest! a great heart never throbbing,
In wild alarm;
Though o'er its breast in fitful tones is sobbing
The spirit of the storm.

THE CHAPIN AND FOX CASE.

The City Commanded to Pay—Opinion of Judge Manierre—Writ of Mandamus.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County.

The People Ex. Rel. John P. Chapin and Harvey Fox vs. John C. Haines, Mayor of the City of Chicago, et. al.

OPINION OF THE COURT, MANIERRE J.

I find no difficulty or embarrassment in this case. It is evident in the first place that the certificates mentioned in the order of the Common Council are, in legal effect, equivalent to bonds for the payment of money—names do not alter the essential character of things, and if as such they fall within the provision of the charter or of the injunction issued out of the Superior Court, the peremptory writ prayed for by the relators must be denied.

The alternative writ herein sets forth that on the 5th December inst., the Common Council of the city of Chicago adopted a resolution whereby an indebtedness of $18,353 32 to the Relators, Messrs. Chapin & Fox, for work and labor, was acknowledged, and the respondents, the Mayor, Comptroller, and Clerk of said city, were directed to issue to the relators, certificates for such indebtedness in such sums as said relators should desire, not less than $1,000 each, payable to them or order on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, with interest as therein provided. It is also alleged that the respondents have refused to carry said resolution into effect.

In response to the writ the respondents say, that they admit all facts set forth in said writ, and also their refusal to issue such certificates, and as a reason for such refusal the respondents allege:

That the right and power of said city to issue certificates to pay the previous debts of said corporation, and in this form to borrow money, and thereby increase the bonded debt of said city beyond one hundred thousand dollars during the present fiscal year is seriously questioned and doubted in view of the clause in the charter prohibiting the city from borrowing money exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in any one year, and of the fact that that amount of money has been already obtained. And it is further alleged that the Common Council has been enjoined by the Superior Court of Chicago from issuing any bond in pursuance of an ordinance passed May 12, 1859, authorizing a further loan of $100,000, and from issuing any other bond as original evidence of money borrowed during said year 1859. And the respondents submit the bill, answer and decree on said cause, together with the opinion of Judge John M. Wilson, as parts of their answer, not denying in any respect the justice of the relators' claim, and submitting themselves to the order and determination of this Court in the premises.

The universally recognized principle in relation to the construction of the charters of corporations, public or private is: That the charter is a special grant of powers, to be strictly construed, and not to be extended beyond the fair and ordinary meaning of the language used. No corporation can exercise powers not specifically granted, or such as must be necessarily implied as incident thereto to carry the express powers into effect. In considering the question therefore, whether the Common Council has the power to issue bonds for existing indebtedness as contra distinguished from money borrowed, the question which must in the first place be considered is whether the Council has the power by express or implied grant in the charter to do the act? There is no clause in the charter by which it is declared that the city shall have power to contract debts, but then this power must be implied as necessarily resulting from the nature and extent of the powers expressly granted "It would be extremely "difficult if not impossible to manage the "affairs of a corporation without the power "or to contract upon credit. And the "power to contract a debt must carry with it "power to give a suitable acknowledgment of "the indebtedness in the form of a promissory "note or single bill," 14 New York, 363, 14 Bar. p. 358; 15 New York, 218. The same is likewise true of borrowing money where no express power is given; in such case it may be taken by implication.—*Ibid.*

But it is also equally well settled that when a power is expressly given in relation to any subject matter, that then none can be implied. In such case there is no necessity for resorting to implication,—the case does not admit of the doctrine of implication. The terms of the grant alone furnish the power and the extent and limitations upon it. This rule is not only binding on the construction of statutes but is also applied to contracts between parties. It is expressed in the maxim, "*expressio unius est exclusio alterius,*" or the express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another.—*Broom's Legal Maxims,* 505.

In the 56th clause of Section 4, of Chapter 4, of the Charter of the City of Chicago are contained the following words: "To borrow money not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in any one year, and pledge the revenue of the city for its payment, and issue bonds therefor." This is an express grant of the power to borrow money, and the Common Council are bound by its terms and limitations. They have and can exercise no other—no other can be implied. The subject matter is legislated upon and the grant *per se* constitutes all the power which can be exercised by the city in relation thereto. If it is not sufficient, the Legislature may enlarge it.

But has the Common Council the power to contract debts other than for money, and issue bonds, certificates or other evidences of indebtedness therefor? As already stated, there is no express power granted by the charter, and consequently by authority of the cases cited, the power to do these things necessarily results from and is incident to the general powers conferred by the charter, unless the same were taken among or limited by the force and effect of the clause above cited in relation to the borrowing of money.

It is conceded that if the power to borrow money necessarily includes every credit of property or labor which the city may obtain—or in other words, if the contracting of debts by the purchase of property is a borrowing of money, that then the certificates in question can not be issued, because the city has already exceeded the limit of its power. Now this position can not be maintained. It is true that a power to contract debts would necessarily include a debt contracted by the borrowing of money, and if the clause had been that the Common Council shall not contract debts exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, the city would not be authorized to issue the bonds in question. But that is not the case; the evident meaning of the language is that the city shall not borrow money exceeding $100,000. And the power to borrow money only includes the power of contracting debts in that particular way, and was not intended to be extended beyond the subject matter of the power itself. It is immaterial, therefore, whether the contraction of a debt by the city for property or labor is or is not in effect and substance a borrowing of the price as contended. For though it should be so considered and admitted, it is nevertheless not a *borrowing of money;* and it is the borrowing of money alone beyond the amount stated which is prohibited by the charter.

There is, therefore, nothing in the clause cited to prejudice the Common Council in the exercise of the power to contract debts for labor or property, and issue bonds or certificates therefor. Neither does the injunction issued by the Superior Court interfere with the Council in this respect. That writ only enjoins from the issuing of any bond under the ordinance of May 12, 1859, or any other bond as original evidence of money borrowed. Nor is there anything in the opinion of Judge Wilson inconsistent with the views herein expressed. On the contrary, he expressly recognizes the existence of the power to contract debts other than for money, and execute bonds therefor to the full extent of this opinion. There is an entire concurrence of views between us in relation to the whole subject.

The peremptory writ of mandamus is awarded.

BECKWITH, MERRICK & CASSIN,
Attorneys for the Relators.
GOODWIN, LARNED & GOODWIN,
Attorneys for the Respondents.

MANDAMUS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.
The people of the State of Illinois.

To John C. Haines, Mayor, Samuel D. Ward, Comptroller, and Hermann Kriesmann, Clerk, of the City of Chicago; greeting:

Whereas, The City of Chicago was on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, justly indebted to John P. Chapin and Harvey Fox, in the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-two cents; and whereas, on the said 5th day of December A. D. 1859, the Common Council of said City of Chicago adopted the following resolution, to wit:

"*Whereas,* The City of Chicago is justly indebted to John P. Chapin and Harvey Fox, partners under the firm of Chapin & Fox, in the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-two cents, for work and labor done and performed by them for said city, at its request. Therefore, *Resolved,* That the Mayor and Comptroller issue to said Chapin & Fox certificates for the amount of such indebtedness to be countersigned by the Clerk; such certificates to be issued in such sums as the said Chapin & Fox shall desire; provided no certificate shall be for a less amount than $1,000—not exceeding in the whole the said sum of $18,353.32,—and to acknowledge therein the indebtedness of the City of Chicago to said Chapin & Fox in the sum therein mentioned, and a promise on the part of the city to pay the same to said Chapin & Fox, or to their order, on the first day of May A. D. 1861, with interest at six per cent. to May 1st, A. D. 1860, and ten per cent. from that time until paid." And whereas, you, the said John C. Haines, Samuel D. Ward and Hermann Kriesmann refused to comply with the order in said above recited Resolution contained, and to issue and countersign said certificates therein ordered to be issued and countersigned to the said John P. Chapin and Harvey Fox, as by their complaint which hath been stated to the Court here; wherefore, the said Court being willing that due and speedy justice should be done to the said John P. Chapin and Harvey Fox, as was reasonable; therefore, on the twelfth day of December A. D. 1859, you, and each of you, were required to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue out of and under the Seal of this Honorable Court, commanding you to issue the said certificates in the said complaint mentioned, or show cause to the Court to the contrary thereof; and whereas, on said 12th of December A. D. 1859, you certified and returned to said Court in obedience to said rule, certain matters and things of cause why the said writ should not issue, and therein submitted that if the said Court should be of opinion that if the said writ ought to issue, that you waived the alternative writ of mandamus, and consented that a peremptory writ might at once issue, agreeable to the rules and practice of said Court. And whereas, also, it was in such manner proceeded in said Court, that afterwards, on said twelfth day of December A. D. 1859, being one of the days of the November Term of said Court, for said year, it was considered and adjudged by the said Court, that you, the said John C. Haines, Samuel D. Ward and Hermann Kriesmann had certified and returned to said Court an insufficient cause for not having issued the said certificates of indebtedness hereinbefore mentioned to the said John P. Chapin and Harvey Fox; and it was also then and there considered by the said Court that the peremptory writ of the people of the State issue commanding you to issue to the said Chapin and Fox certificates for the amount of said indebtedness being eighteen thousand, three hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-two cents, to be countersigned by the Clerk; such certificates to be issued in such sums as the said Chapin and Fox shall desire, provided no certificate shall be for a less amount than $1,000, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-two cents, and to acknowledge therein the indebtedness of the city of Chicago to the said Chapin & Fox in the sum therein mentioned, and a promise on the part of said city to pay the same to said Chapin and Fox or to their order on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with interest at six per cent to May 1st, 1860, and ten per cent from that time until paid. Therefore you and each of you are hereby commanded and enjoined that immediately after the receipt of this writ, and without delay you issue to the said Chapin and Fox the said certificates for the amount of said indebtedness, being eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-two cents, to be countersigned by the Clerk; such certificates to be issued in such sums as the said Chapin and Fox shall desire, provided no certificate shall be for a less amount than $1,000, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of $18,353.32, and to acknowledge therein the indebtedness of the city of Chicago to said Chapin and Fox in the sum therein mentioned and a promise on the part of the city to pay the same to said Chapin and Fox or to their order on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with interest at six per cent to May 1st, A. D. 1860, and 10 per cent from that time until paid. So that complaint be not again made to this Court, and that you certify perfect obedience and due execution of this writ to the said Court within ten days from the day of the date hereof.

Hereof fail not at your peril, and have there then this writ.

Witness, William L. Church, Clerk of our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Chicago aforesaid, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1859.

[L.S.] WM. L. CHURCH.

PERSONAL.

☞ Gerrit Smith's wife, by the consent of her husband's physician, visited him at Utica, on Tuesday last. So nearly restored to mental and bodily health is this gentleman, that his family look to a reunion of all its members at Peterboro', on Christmas day.

☞ Capt. H. Clay Pate is about to deliver an address in New York on Old Brown's conduct in Kansas. We presume the Democrats have secured the living ass to kick the Abolitionist's dead lion.—*Louisville Journal.*

SHOWERS.—A clergyman of this city met a little boy of his acquaintance on the cars, and said to him, "This is quite a stormy day, my son," "Yes sir," said the boy, "this is a very *wet* rain." The clergyman thinking to rebuke such hyperbole, asked if he ever knew of other than a wet rain. The boy answered that he never knew personally of any other, but he had read in a certain book, of a time when it rained fire and brimstone, and he guessed that was not a wet rain.—*Concord, N. H., Statesman.*

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.—We understand that a new edition of twenty-five thousand copies of the Compendium of Helper's Impending Crisis is in press, and will be ready in a few days.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

ANOTHER FAILURE.—We regret to hear that Shepard, Clark & Brown, book publishers of this city, have failed. Their liabilities, we understand, are not far from $100,000. There have been several failures of firms connected with the book trade during the last few months, which have not resulted from an unhealthy condition of the trade, but from causes of long standing, which are well known to those engaged in the business. We presume the trade never was in a better condition than at present.—*Boston Transcript, Dec. 9.*

☞ Edmond About was not among the Emperor Napoleon's guests at Compeigne, because the Pope's nuncio was invited, and it would not do for the author of the *Question Romaine* to "take tea" with the representative of Pius IX.

☞ The Empress Eugenie played, on the 13th November, the principal *role* in the little drama written for the Court by Octave Feuillet, but the utmost silence is maintained as to how she performed the part.

☞ M. Camille Vert, a Parisian, has invented a flying machine in the shape of a fish, which, while in the air, he can guide in any direction. The Emperor was present at the trial trip, which took place under the high ceiling of the Industrial Palace, and has authorized a public exhibition of the machine.

REV. HENRY A. WISE—This young gentleman, who has recently become a resident of our city, has already taken a high stand amongst the pulpit orators of his age. His sermons (which are delivered without notes, or at least any reference to them) are remarkable for their terseness of style, and chaste and fervid eloquence—set off by a face of unmistakable intellectuality, a voice at once deep, soft and impassioned, and a fine delivery. Mr. Wise is the second son of Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. Mr. Wise is now the pastor in charge of the church of the Saviour, in West Philadelphia.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A church bell of glass, fourteen inches high and thirteen inches in diameter, has recently been placed in the turret of a chapel at Barrowdale, England.

☞ "Kansas work" is most shrewdly managed by those who wish to increase the population of the Territory, to bring it up to the requirements of the English bill. Its divorce laws exact only twenty days residence before application, and some of the Judges are unrivaling badly welded nuptial chains at the rate of a score or two daily. This idea of making a land of refuge for those who suffer from irrepressible marriage conflicts ought to bring Kansas into the Union as a State of singular blessedness.

A ship has arrived in England from Sebastopol, bringing as cargo one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon and two hundred and thirty seven tons of bones. The town and fortress of Sebastopol still bear numerous indications of the late dreadful struggle, and but little has been done in the way of restoring the dilapidated and shattered ruins of the once fine and noble mansions, hospitals, and large public edifices, and it is doubtful whether anything ever will be done, at least before the lapse of another generation. The only thing accomplished is the reconstruction of a few churches, and the putting into good condition the ruins of graveyards containing the remains of those who fell in that memorable campaign. Both here and at Inkermann the ground is strewed with evidences of the conflicts, and numbers of Jews who contracted with the Russian Government for the privilege, may daily be seen searching for the bullets and other debris of this kind. They pay a certain percentage to the Government, and with the money thus collected it is proposed to build a church at a place where the greatest portion of the Russian soldiers are buried, close to Inkerman.

—The new arrangement of seats in the House of Representatives, and the removal of the desks, are said to work remarkably well. Members give more attention to the business of the House, and give a dignity to the proceedings of the body, which it has hitherto sadly wanted.

R. S. BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, 110 LAKE STREET, Direct Importer and Wholesale Jobber of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, GERMAN BASKETS. DEALER IN Yankee Notions, Indian Beads, &c. TOYS in assorted cases of thirty dozen pieces for fifteen dollars. TIN AND WOODEN BIRD-CAGES—Large variety. Patent Rocking-Horse and Cradle—New. Boys' sleds, Carts, Rocking Horses, &c., &c. The attention of wholesale buyers is solicited. Prices low. 110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. no1-a808 3m

NOTICE TO PROVISION DEALERS. J. G. LAW & CO., Of Chicago, Ill., take this method of informing the trade that they have just completed the extensive improvement to their Slaughtering and Packing House, Formerly owned by Moore, Severns & Co., of this City, and are now ready to receive orders for any amount that may be desired, either of Beef or Pork. The capacities of this house are such that they will be able to slaughter and pack [illegible] head of hogs per day, and [illegible] head of cattle. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Being determined to adhere strictly to the Commission business in packing, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage. John Startle their legally authorized agent for the transaction of any and all business connected with the concern. [illegible] SAM'L FAVORITE, Dayton, Indiana. J. G. LAW, Chicago, Illinois.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For hot or cold dishes, and every culinary preparation requiring a relish; frequently offered by the London Lancet as a great aid to digestion, and indispensable for the dinner table. Made from the original receipt of the late Mons. Soyer, only by Crosse & Blackwell, (Her Majesty's Purveyors,) London. For sale by all Grocers and Fruit Dealers. Agents for the United States—G. G. YVELIN, 215 Fulton street, New York, BRAY & HAYES, 25 Cornhill, Boston. For sale in Chicago by HODGES & CO., Grocers, State street. [illegible]

ROSEHILL CEMETARY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Western Plank Road, running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells streets. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

GREAT COST SALE —OF— FANCY SILKS AND ROBES, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, Merinoes, De Laines, Valencias, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, ALPACAS, Swiss and Cambric Sets and Collars, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE SETS, CAPES, SLEEVES, &c. &c., Beginning this day. DECEMBER 13th, To close out all these Goods by January 1st. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOLIDAY GIFTS, At Carter's, NO. 136....LAKE STREET....NO. 136 ☞ TERMS CASH.

COUP D' ETAT IN THE PIANO TRADE. NEW PIANOS, Elegant in Appearance, DURABLE IN CONSTRUCTION And warranted in the fullest manner to stand in any climate, —FOR— $200. —AT— ROOT & CADY, 95..........Clark Street..........95 CHICAGO, ILL.

Strangers and Citizens REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS, —OR— HOLIDAY GOODS. Dressing & Traveling Cases, Rich Hair Pins, Shell Combs, Shell Combs, Rich and Beautiful Fans, Elegant Pocket Knives, Carved Pearl Card Cases, Carved Pearl Port Monaies, Furnished Traveling Bags, PEARL SOUVENIR Purses, Brushes, Combs, Shell Snuff Boxes, Inlaid, Fine Soaps, Hair Dyes, Hair Oils, Shell Cigar Cases, Inlaid, PORTFOLIOS, Furnished, LADIES' WORK BOXES, Ladies' Bags and Port Monaies, Rich and Elegant Garters, JEWELRY CASKETS, GOLD PENCILS, Beautiful Cabas, TOILET POWDER, ROUGE, PERFUMERY, SCISSORS, RAISORS, SHAWL PINS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c., &c., &c., &c., SHOULD GO TO J. D. Park's Bazaar of Fancy, No. 124 LAKE STREET.

TO AVOID THE RUSH Parties should select their Christmas Presents, —AND— NEW YEAR'S GIFTS BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS. Among the endless variety at PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR, May be had WRITING DESKS In Mahogany and Walnut, Brass Bound and Inlaid with Pearl. WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, with Silver and Plated Fittings. ANTIQUE TOILET BOTTLES, with Fancy Bottles, WORK STANDS, WATCH STANDS, PERFUMERY BOTTLES, &c., &c. Call and see at the CHICAGO VARIETY STORE.

WINDLE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT, for Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS. It is a purely VEGETABLE COMPOUND, and can be relied on as being a certain and speedy remedy for all of the above affections.

CONSUMPTION, That dreadful scourge of the land, is yearly taking off thousands of our people. This might in a great measure be avoided, were a slight cold attended to at once; thereby checking the evil at its root, before the foundation has been laid for a lifetime of misery. WINDLE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT Is pleasant to the taste, and free from those nauseating effects which generally ensue after taking most of the medicines of the day. For sale at the Principal Depot, No. 141 State street, Chicago, Ill. JOHN B. WINDLE. ☞ Post Office Box 3563. de12b2w

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS IN THE LA CROSSE DAILY REPUBLICAN. Published every morning in the flourishing city of La Crosse, has a very general circulation in La Crosse and the adjoining counties of Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota, and is the best advertising medium in this section. The Weekly Independent Republican, Has a very large circulation also, and is published at the same office every Wednesday. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Daily $6.00, and Weekly $2.00 per annum. Advertisements and Subscriptions Solicited. LANDON & ROUNDS and C. H. SCRIVEN, are the Agents in Chicago. de12-1mdawx WM. C. ROGERS, Proprietor.

OPENED THIS DAY.—The Toilet Emporium, 37 South Clark Street. For the introduction amongst the families of Chicago of the GLYCERINE HOUSEHOLD AND TOILET SOAPS. Exhibited at the United States Fair in September last, by Hayward, Blomfield & Co. Also, for the sale of Burning Oils and Fluids, Candles, Lamps, &c. Toilet articles of every variety, including new and choice Perfumes. The above articles of warranted quality at the lowest remunerative price for cash. de13-b214-1w HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO.

USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND Amusing HOLIDAY PRESENTS. For young and old such as fine Gold and Silver Spectacles, fitted with the best Crystal Glasses; superior Achromatic Opera Glasses, Single and Compound Microscopes, Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Cosmoramas, Polyramas, Magic Lantern and Slides, Camera Obscuras, etc., are for inspection and sale at LOUIS M. DUB'S Optical Establishment, 79 South Clark street, opposite the Court House. ☞ Silver Medals awarded to his goods at the National Fair, Chicago, and State Fair, Freeport, Ill.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, and its Connections. 1859-60......Fast Freight Line......1859-60 On and after MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 12th, 1859, this Company, with its Eastern Connections, will run an Express Freight Train to all Eastern competing points and make better time than has ever been made by other routes from Chicago. ☞ Dressed Hogs and all perishable property will receive particular attention. We say to our customers and the public generally try us ON TIME, and at Regular Rates of Freight as low as by other lines. J. NOTTINGHAM, General Freight Agent. Office No. 22 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. de12 b2 [illegible]

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE. I am prepared to take FREIGHT for New York and Boston at LOWEST RAILROAD RATES, and deliver in as quick time as any other line. Mark Packages "VALENTINE EXPRESS." And deliver to Michigan Southern Freight Depot, corner of Twelfth and Clark streets. For Contracts, Instructions, &c., apply to F. A. CHAPMAN, Agent, de13-b210-1m 54 Dearborn street.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.—The highest market price in Cash Paid for Rags —AT THE— RAG WAREHOUSE, 248 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. (Between Franklin and Market Sts.) W. D. MILLER. Cash paid for Old Rope, Canvas, Bagging, Waste Paper, Binders Shavings, Pamphlets, Spoiled Sheets, Metals, &c. [illegible]

TOILET GOODS, COMBS BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, and everything found in first-class Drug Store, for sale by STEBBINS & CHAMPION, 163 Clark street, cor. Madison.

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS. We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to execute orders for every description of [illegible] STEVENS & HORRIS. [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

SOMETHING NEW!!! MITCHELL'S PATENT Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe. [illegible] THE "METALLIC TIP," [illegible] MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS, OF CHICAGO, Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights. Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention. CHAS. MCKINNEY & CO., [illegible] Boston, Mass. [illegible]

1859 Fall Trade. 1859 We are in receipt of our usual Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, —AND— GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS, TO WHICH The Attention of the Trade is Invited. Barrett, King & Co. No. 21..........LAKE STREET..........No. 21

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Goods for Men's Wear. 81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83 Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of Broadcloths, Moscow Beavers, Black Doeskins, President do, Velvet Vestings, Castor do, Coating Cloths, Eskimo Pilots, Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys, TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited.

1859 Autumn Trade. 1859 Low Prices Win! PEAKE, MARSH & DeLONG, 30 . . . LAKE STREET . . . 30 Will offer at wholesale throughout the season to prompt paying customers a very large and complete stock of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, At the Lowest Prices that close buying and small expenses will admit of. It has been our policy always to offer Good Goods at Low Prices, which we are able to do by conducting business on small expenses and selling to a carefully selected paying trade. Good men will find it to their advantage to call on us. Our stock embraces large lines of the favorite brands of Heavy Domestics, As well as FINE DRESS and FANCY GOODS, and is kept fresh by constant additions and an active trade.

HONORE, HALL & CO., 51 . . . Lake Street . . . . 51 Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Builder's Hardware, Railroad Furnishing, Wheelbarrows, Picks, Shovels, Anvils, Vices, Wrenches, &c. Manufacturers of every description of Wire Cloth and Wire Work.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO., JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas, NO. 21 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the Western Trade.

DRY GOODS. Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wabash Avenue, HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF Staple and Fancy Goods, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.

GEO. E. CONGDON, Wholesale Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, 32, LAKE STREET, Cor. Wabash ave., (up-stairs,) over Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., CHICAGO, ILL. Would invite the attention of country dealers to his stock of Boots and Shoes for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Comprising a full assortment of Men's Double and Half Double Sole French Calf, Kip and Stogy Boots and Brogans. Also, Ladies', Misses and Children's Heavy and Fine Work of Eastern manufacture. I am also manufacturing expressly for the Western Trade, a Prime Custom-Made CALF, KIP AND THICK BOOT. All of which I will sell very low for Cash, or to prompt paying men on short time.

1859. Fall Trade. 1859. BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER Warehouse. BUEL, HILL, GRANGER & CO., 33 - - - Lake Street. - - - 33 Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago, have now in store and are receiving every week large additions to their stock, the best kinds of custom made BOOTS AND SHOES. suitable for Men, Boys, Youths, Women, Misses and Children's Wear which we offer at Wholesale only to cash and prompt paying trade at the lowest possible market prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 46 Lake Street, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, And would invite the special attention of buyers to that CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS, Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes, Of which we have a full stock. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES. 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

COPPER TOE.— Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips TO THE TRADE BOOTS AND SHOES. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, Are the exclusive owners of this Patent Right for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and the right of exclusive use of agency rights to dealers for the sale of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips. [illegible] and are now the sole Agents for the sale of Town and County Rights for the State of Illinois. WADSWORTH & WELLS will keep, in connection with their other goods, stock A Complete and Full Assortment OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES. [illegible]

Corporation Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago to ascertain the damages and recompense [illegible] [illegible] on the 22d day of December, 1859, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment. G. M. GRAY, F. A. BRAGG, S. C. HIGGINSON, Commissioners. Chicago, December 10th, 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to ascertain the damages and recompense [illegible] Monroe street, in accordance with an order passed in Common Council December 5th, 1859, and at the same time to assess the amount of such damages, together with the cost of the proceedings, upon the real estate by them deemed benefited, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the benefits resulting to each parcel of ground, respectively, will meet at room No. 1 in the Court House, on the 22d day of December, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment. G. M. GRAY, F. A. BRAGG, R. W. THOMAS, Commissioners. Chicago, December 10th, 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to ascertain the damages and recompense [illegible] the opening of an alley through block forty-six in Kinzie's addition to Chicago in accordance with an order passed in Common Council December 3d, 1859, and at the same time to assess the amount of such damages, together with the cost of the proceedings, upon the real estate by them deemed benefited, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the benefits resulting to each parcel of ground, respectively, will meet at room No. 1 in the Court House on the 22d day of December, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment. G. M. GRAY, F. A. BRAGG, S. C. HIGGINSON, Commissioners. Chicago, December 10th, 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to ascertain the damages and recompense [illegible] extension of Stewart avenue from the Archer Road to South street, in accordance with an order passed in Common Council, December 5th, 1859, and at the same time to assess the amount of such damages, together with the cost of proceedings, upon the real estate by them deemed benefited, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the benefits resulting to each parcel of ground, respectively, will meet at room number 1 in the Court House, on the 21st day of December, 1859, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment. G. M. GRAY, F. A. BRAGG, R. W. THOMAS, Commissioners. Chicago, December 10th, 1859.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the East side of North Wells street from North Water street to Erie st., in the North Division, [illegible] so as to form an even grade, said sidewalk to be built to the present established grade. Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinances relative to sidewalks, on or before the 24th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith. H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the South side of Illinois street from Wells street to Market st., in the North Division, [illegible] Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinances relative to sidewalks, on or before the 24th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith. H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the South side of Hickory st. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the East side of Aberdeen street from Madison street to Harrison street, in the West Division, [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the West side of Ann street from Randolph street to Lake street, in the West Division [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the East side of Canal street from Taylor street to [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1859. Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the South side of Washington street, from Reuben street to [illegible] H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

CITY OF CHICAGO, City Collector's Office, Nov. 29, 1859. Notice is hereby given that the following Warrants are in my hands for collection: Warrant 460, West—For sidewalk on west side of Reuben or Lisle street, from Madison street to Jackson street. Warrant 469, West—For sidewalk on both sides of Madison street, from South Western Plank Road to City Limits. Warrant 476, West—For planking and sewering the alley in lot six (6) block twenty-four (24), School Section Addition to Chicago. All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said warrants at my office, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to such payment of said assessments. A. J. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to [illegible] [illegible] West Division, [illegible] Warren street to Lake street, will be at room No. 1 in the Court House on the 19th day of December, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment. G. M. GRAY, Supt. Special Assessments and Commissioner. Chicago, December 10th, 1859.

FLEET & WALMSLEY, MAKE LADIES' DRESSES, MAKE LADIES' CLOAKS, MAKE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, MAKE CHILDREN'S DRESSES, MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, MAKE CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MAKE BOYS' CLOTHING. They will either find the materials or make up your own. They will make up everything at a reasonable rate, and ensure satisfaction in style and workmanship. They have on hand an assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods, such as HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS, GLOVES AND MITTENS. Besides all Staple Goods, which [illegible] Also—An assortment of Woolens, Germantown, Baskets, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. They manufacture the useful "Nursery Basket." ☞ Ladies, we solicit your patronage at 206 STATE STREET. MRS. M. S. FLEET. MRS. E. WALMSLEY.

THE CATAMENIAL BANDAGE, FOR LADIES' USE. [illegible] MRS. FLEET & WALMSLEY Are the authorized Agents at the Ladies' & Children's Furnishing Store, 206 STATE STREET.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 1st day of July, 1858, George Oertel and Caroline, his wife, by deed of that date [illegible] Dated, Nov. 23. SAMUEL STRAUS, Trustee.

MASTER SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, In Chancery. [illegible] Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, December 7th, 1859.

Banking and Exchange.

EXCHANGE BANK, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. K. A. DARLING, Cashier. GEO. MCWILLIAMS, President. Organized under the General Banking Law. The Oldest Banking House in Northern Wisconsin. References—George Smith & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin. S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. A. G. RUGGLES, Prest. Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. A. G. RUGGLES, Cash. Collections solicited and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment, less current exchange only. Established in January, 1854. References—F. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York.

B. W. PHILLIPS, BANKER, No. 4 Clark Street, (Lombard Building) Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Burlington, Iowa. [illegible]

THE BANK OF AURORA, HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange. All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention. Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago. [illegible]

COOK & SARGENT, DAVENPORT, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Downey, Iowa City, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Cook, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Parker, Florence, Nebraska. [illegible] COOK & DILLON, Davenport, Iowa. E. D. DOWNEY, Iowa City.

BALDWIN & DODGE, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, Council Bluffs, Iowa City. [illegible] JOHN T. DODGE. S. M. BALDWIN.

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, No. 50 Exchange Place, NEW YORK. [illegible]

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake Street, CHICAGO. [illegible]

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Moline, Illinois. [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. [illegible]

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, [illegible]

HALSTED & GILMAN, BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. [illegible]

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker, No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York. Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to the collections of [illegible] Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends. Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.

BUDD & BALDWIN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, CLINTON, - - - Iowa. Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment. [illegible]

F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO., COMMISSION, STOCK & BOND BROKERS, No. 24 Clark St., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 62 Clark street. [illegible]

Educational.

LAW SCHOOL —OF THE— UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. [illegible] H. BOOTH, Chicago, Illinois.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF Mercantile Colleges. [illegible] BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

SLOAN'S DOUBLE CHAIN OF American and Foreign COMMERCIAL COLLEGES. [illegible]

NEW YORK PROT. EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County,—In Chancery. Henry G. Shook vs. William A. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, December 10th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible] J. G. SMITH, Atty. [illegible] Dated Nov. 24, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. LYMAN BRIDGES, Plff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1860.—Anne [illegible] vs. [illegible]—In Chancery. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible] WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of said Mortgage.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John H. Thom and Ellen Thom, his wife, of the city of Chicago, [illegible] A. J. GALLAGHER, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] W. T. BURGESS, Plff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] W. T. B[URGESS], Plff's Atty.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH H. GARROW, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Josiah H. Garrow, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the Third Monday of January, A. D. 1860, [illegible] Administratrix. Chicago, November 19th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, November 22, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1860. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. J. W. CHICKERING, Compl't's Sol.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1860. [illegible] W. T. BURGESS, Plff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1859.

During the past week there has been a continued scarcity of currency, the supply of which has daily become more limited. To-day there was quite a panic in the market, because of the difficulty which the pork men had in procuring accommodations. As a natural consequence to all this stringency, Eastern exchange has declined to par, and to-day several of the leading banks even refused to take good Eastern bills in exchange for currency. Some bills were sold to merchants on the street at ¼@½ per cent. premium; but at the close, exchange went begging for even the inside figure. When this stringency will cease, it is difficult to say; but the undoubted cause of it all is the fact that our irredeemable Illinois and Wisconsin currency has driven all other money out of this region. It is rare that we find an Ohio or an Indiana bank bill. They cannot compete with our "promises to pay" in this market; and till our leading bankers and merchants take the position that they will not receive what is not redeemable, we may expect just such a state of affairs as the present, whenever business requires a full supply of currency.

There has been, during the week, an active demand for Illinois currency at St. Louis, and numerous points throughout this State, as well as on the Mississippi River, and this fact has doubtless drawn our usual supply from us. According to the *Missouri Democrat* of yesterday, "currency was paid out at par," and there was such a scarcity of bankable funds that gold was paid out on checks.

The nominal selling rates of the banks, for Eastern exchange, is 1 per cent. prem.; but when merchants can get it from par to ¼ per cent. prem. the drain on the banks is not likely to be great.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The business in Pork during the week has been active, and the market has been buoyant till yesterday and to-day, when dull advices from other parts, as well as the stringency in the money market caused a decline.

The receipts and shipments during the week will be found from the following tables:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 10.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	12,620	9,885
Wheat, bu	40,574	12,139
Corn, bu	54,751	23,916
Oats, bu	14,439	7,099
Rye, bu	3,084	300
Barley, bu	7,154	4,517
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	1,115	1,965
Pork, brls	382	2,500
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	9,148	1,698
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	1,491	710
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	986	771
Alcohol, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, lbs	76,181	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill Stuffs, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	223,181	505,209
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, cords	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried Fruits, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10, WITH SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
By Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. & C. U.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	12,620	40,574	54,751	14,439	3,084	7,154

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Hogs No.	Hogs No.	Ca'le No.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs to-day, live and dressed, amounted to upwards of 5,000, and in consequence of the want of currency—wherewith to operate, as well as a heaviness in Cincinnati, the market declined 25c on Dressed, and 10c on Live. Dressed Hogs sold at a range of $5.00@6.00—the latter figure being paid only for extra choice. Live hogs were sold at $4.50@5.00 gross, and one lot of 400 were sold at $5.75@6.00 off the hooks. At the close the market for both live and dressed was dull.

The Provision market to-day was very quiet, buyers for the present having nearly all withdrawn. We quote Mess Pork nominal at $15.00 and prime Lard at 10c. There is some inquiry for Green and Cured Meats, but the market is rather heavier than yesterday.

The Flour market was quiet and unchanged—sales being limited at $4.55@4.90 for Spring extras, $3.50 for Spring Super, and $6.00 for White Winter. Wheat declined 1@2c, and the transactions were limited at 91@92c for No. 2 Spring, and 93c@$1.00 on track, according to quality. Corn was in active demand, at an advance of 1@2c, with sales at 41@43c for No. 1 in store, and 44@45c on track. Oats were also in active request for shipment to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and the market advanced 1@2c, with sales at 36c on track, and 37@37½c delivered at cars. Rye scarce and in demand at 78c on track. Barley firm, with sales at 58@58½c on track. Highwines steady, at 21c. Alcohol, 42@44c.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.

Receipts of Hogs to-day 10,000. Hogs dull at $6.00@6.40. Mess Pork, $16.00. Dry Salted Shoulders 5c packed. Lard, 10c. Market in provisions very quiet. Money market stringent and rates of discount quiet. S.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.

Provisions very dull. Hogs dull and lower—buyers offer big $5@5½ for light, and 5½@6c for heavy. D.

The Hog and Provision Trade.

ST. LOUIS.

The number of hogs killed in St. Louis up to this evening by the half dozen packers who are operating, foots up [illegible] head, and only a few hundred head left in the pens. An average of only some 5,000 head to each packer, does not make much of a show; and these gentlemen, though not much inclined to contract for future delivery, are now offering [illegible] The market for dressed hogs to-day was quite active [illegible] were bought to-day at [illegible] generally at [illegible] for those netting 200 pounds and upwards; and [illegible] day those under 200.

Very little has been done in provisions. Mess Pork sold yesterday and to-day at $17, but is not active. Mess Beef [illegible]; hams in pickle 9½c. A pretty large lot of green hams, delivered at Keokuk, sold at 7c.—Democrat, 12th.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The market for dressed hogs to-day was quite active, the sales amounting to better than 2,000 head, and prices ruled about the same as on Saturday. One lot of [illegible] dressed sold as follows: All weighing 225 lbs and over at [illegible]; between 200 and 225 lbs at [illegible]; between 170 and 200 lbs at [illegible]; between [illegible] and 170 lbs at $5.25; under 160 lbs at $4.50. Better than half of these weighed over 225 lbs each. Some 300 head averaging 250 lbs sold at [illegible], and another lot of 800 at [illegible]. These were the principal sales, and they may be taken as a fair index of the market. The receipts to-day by railroad were 1,564 head, making the total for the season thus far 27,884, including both live and dressed hogs.—[Sentinel, 12th.

PEORIA, ILL.

The receipts of live hogs yesterday and to-day were larger than heretofore. Fifteen car loads were received to-day, and as many more were expected to-day and this evening. Prices ranged from $4 to $4.50.

Dressed hogs continued to arrive, but sparingly, we quote the market at $5@5.25 for [illegible].—[Transcript, 12th.

CLEVELAND.

Hogs—Sales of a lot averaging 170 lbs at $5.75, and a few extra nice and heavy hogs at $6. Packers generally are very reluctant about paying these figures. Receipts are very moderate, however, and enough to give any degree of pressure to take all offering at our quotations.—[Leader, 12th.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

FLOUR—Dull, but unchanged. Sales 11,000 brls at $5.00@5.15 for super State; [illegible] for extra do; [illegible] for Super Western; [illegible] for common to medium extra do; [illegible] for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, closing dull. Canadian firm and quiet. Sales 300 brls at [illegible] for common to choice extra. Rye Flour at [illegible] and in fair request.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, but holders refuse to make any material concession to realize. [illegible]

WHISKY—In better demand. Sales 800 brls at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork market heavy and lower for new; sales [illegible] brls at [illegible] for mess; [illegible] for prime. Beef more active [illegible]. Lard steady and firm, at [illegible]. Butter firmer, with a moderate demand; sales at [illegible] for Ohio, [illegible] for State. Cheese in fair request at [illegible].

STOCKS—[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

STEAMER MILWAUKEE.—We learn that the work of getting off the steamer Milwaukee, ashore at Grand Haven, is progressing finely. She has some eight feet of water under her stern, and if the weather is favorable, she will probably be got off in a few days.

[illegible]

Weekly Review Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

FREIGHTS — RAILROAD FREIGHTS — During the past week, the roads leading East have reduced their tariff on Dressed Hogs, as follows: Dressed Hogs to New York, all rail, $1.00; to Boston, all rail, $1.10; to Albany, all rail, $1.00; to Buffalo, all rail, 55c; to Baltimore and Philadelphia, all rail, 95c; to Pittsburgh, 55c; to Montreal, 90c; to Portland, $1.30. Flour—to New York, $1.30; to Boston, $1.30; to Albany, $1.35; to Buffalo, 65c; to Pittsburgh, 85c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.10. Provisions—to New York, 80c; to Baltimore and Philadelphia, 85c; to Boston, 85c; to Albany, 85c; to Montreal, 85c.

FLOUR—Receipts last week, 12,620 brls; shipped 9,885 brls. The market during the week has been firm, and prices advanced about 10c on Spring Extras—the market at the close rather tending downward. Winter Wheat brands are quiet but firm. Rye Flour is in good request at $3.90@4.00. Buckwheat Flour is in fair supply, with sales at a range of $1.75@2.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

To-DAY the market was quiet. Sales were:—200 brls "Marine Mills" Spring Extra at $4.90 delivered; 120 brls Medium Spring Extra at $4.55 delivered; 50 brls Spring Super fine at $3.80; 100 brls choice White Winter at $6.00 del.

MILL STUFFS—Middlings in fair request at $18@22 ℔ ton. Bran scarce; 15 tons sold to-day at $13 in store.

WHEAT—Receipts last week, 40,574 bu; shipped, 12,139 bu. During the week the market for Spring Wheat has been buoyant, and prices ranged 4@5c above those of the week previous. During the last two days, however, the advance has been almost entirely lost, and the market closes very quiet. The demand has been chiefly for millers here and in Pittsburgh, with some demand also for millers in Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. There is little or no Winter Wheat arriving, and the market is entirely nominal at $1.12@1.14 for No. 1 White, and $1.05@1.10 for for No. 1 Red.

To-DAY the market declined 1@2c on yesterday's prices. Sales were as follows:—2,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 92c in store; 2000 bu do at 91c in store; 700 bu do at 91c in store for delivery to-morrow; 1000 bu choice Spring on track at $1.00; 300 bu fair do at 96c on track; 1000 bu do at 94c on track; 300 bu do at 93c on track.

CORN—Receipts last week were, 54,751; shipped, 23,916 bu. The light receipts, as well as an increased demand for shipment by rail to Detroit, Cincinnati and Boston, has caused a firmer market, and an advance of 4@5c since the date of our last weekly review. Sales to-day were: 700 bu No. 1 at 41½c in store; 2000 bu do at 42c in store; 700 bu do at 43c in store; 300 bu average corn to arrive this week at 42c on track; 1200 bu corn on track in bulk at 44c; 1000 bu do at 45c on track; 110 bags do at 44c on track.

OATS—Receipts last week, 14,439 bu; shipped, 7,099 bu. The market during the week has advanced 2@3c, under a good demand for shipment to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, as well as an active inquiry for the city trade. Sales to-day were; 200 bu No. 1 in bags at 36c on track; 600 bu do at 37c del.; 1200 bu do at 37½c delivered.

RYE—Receipts last week, 3,084 bu; shipped, 300 bu. Under a good demand by city distillers the market during the week advanced 3@5c, closing with sales to-day as follows: 41 bags No. 1 at 78c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts last week, 7,154 bu; shipped, 4517 bu. The demand during the week has been chiefly for the Pittsburgh market, and sales have ranged 1@2c higher than a week ago. To-DAY the sales were: 300 bu No. 1 at 58c on track; 300 bu do at 58½c on track.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts last, 9,148; shipped, 1698. The market during the week has been active, and, owing to the excitement in the provision trade, buoyant: but, because of a decline in Cincinnati, as well as the stringency in the money market, during the past 24 hours a decline of 20@25c has been experienced. Sales to-day were:

24	Hogs all over 200 lbs at	$6.00
12	averaging 230	6.00
15	220	6.10
25	200	5.75
15	200	5.75
110	195	5.80
24	170	5.50
28	150	5.25
400	at $5.25, $5.75, and $6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.	
410	at $5.25, $5.75, and $6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.	
149	at $5.00, $5.25 and $5.75 dividing on 120, 150 and 200 lbs.	
84	at $5.25, $5.65 and $6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.	
94	at $5.50 and $6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.	
59	at $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.	
70	at $5.50 and $6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.	
350	at $5.00, $5.25 and $5.75, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.	

PROVISIONS—Receipts last week, 1,115 brls Beef; 382 brls Pork; 62,355 lbs Cut Meats; 45,795 lbs Lard. Shipped last week, 1,965 brls beef; 2,500 brls pork; 160,375 lbs cut meats; 244,245 lbs lard. MESS BEEF—The market is entirely nominal at $7@8 for mess and $8@8.50 for extra mess. Beef Hams, $12@12.50. The packing is not yet entirely closed for the season. HOG PRODUCT—The packers have been all busy during the week, and there have been fully 65,000 hogs cut since the 1st of November. MESS PORK—During the week there was an active speculative demand, and under the temporary excitement several thousand barrels have sold at $15.50@16 for present and future delivery; but during the past two days nearly all orders have been withdrawn, and the market closes dull and nominal at $15, at which figure 100 brls were sold yesterday, delivered at Milwaukee. Round lots were offered yesterday and to-day at $15.50, without takers. CUT MEATS—There has been a very active inquiry during the week for Green Meats, and about 30,000 pcs were sold at a range of 7@7½c for Hams, 5¼@5c for Sides, and 5@5¼c for Shoulders. At the close, however, the market is weaker, and it closes nominal at 5c, 6½c, and 7c, for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. To-DAY 1000 Green Shoulders were sold at 5c. In Bulk Meats there has been also a good inquiry, principally for Baltimore, and sales have been made at 7½@7¾c for Sides, and 5½@6c for Shoulders packed—closing at the inside figures. LARD—In the early part of the week there was a buoyant feeling, and holders were asking 10½c, but there have been no sales over 10c, and the market to-day is very quiet at even that figure.

TALLOW—Receipts last week, 5,869 lbs; shipped, 66,165 lbs. During the week, under a good demand, several lots of prime packers' were sold as high as 10½c, but during the past two days there have been free sellers at 10¼c. To-DAY, 50 brls steam tallow were sold at 10c.

HIDES—Receipts last week, 223,181 lbs; shipped, 505,209 lbs. The market has declined ½c during the week, closing as follows:—Green Country, 5@5½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Dry Flint, 12½@13½c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts last week, 986 brls; shipped, 771 brls. There has been a better demand for Highwines during the week, and the market has been steady at 21c, at which 180 brls were sold to-day.

ALCOHOL—42@44c ℔ gall.

BUTTER—Dull at 11@13c for Firkin, and 14@17c for Dairy.

EGGS—In good demand at 16@17c.

POULTRY—Dressed Poultry dull at $1.20@1.50 ℔ dozen for Chickens, and 7@7½c ℔ lb for Turkeys.

POTATOES—In good demand at 40@45c.

COOPERAGE—500 Pork barrels at 90c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts last week, 20,486 hogs, 1,491 cattle, and 575 sheep. Shipped same time, 2,336 hogs and 710 cattle. The market for hogs during the week has been active, but owing to the depression of the Cincinnati market, they were a little lower toward the close, except for choice heavy lots. To-day the market was a little lower.

Cattle have been without material change. There has been a good shipping demand for extra beeves, with but few on the market.

The sales to-day at Sherman's were:

18	Cattle averaging	1145 lbs, at	$3.00
15		1200	2.50
13		1230	3.00
20		1200	2.75
15		1150	2.25
13		1175	2.75
20		1225	3.00
110	Hogs	200	4.80
20		200	4.65
20		200	4.60
20		190	4.65
20		250	4.80
40		200	4.65
20		200	Contracted.
51		200	5.00
187		210	5.00
110		210	p. t.
400		225	p. t.
100		218	4.90
50		215	4.90
60		215	p. t.

301 hogs off the hooks, at $5.75@6.00, dividing on 180 lbs.

The following sales were made at the Southern Yard:

16	Cattle averaging	950 lbs at	$2.50
186	Hogs	233	4.85
100		200	4.50
40		241	p. t.
86		250	5.00
61		214	4.75
65		238	4.50
331		230	4.87½
299		210	p. t.
127		215	4.80
60		215	4.80
50		215	4.70

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Lake Shore Sale and Shipping Yards Market. Reported by WALTER SHERMAN, *expressly for the* PRESS AND TRIBUNE, *for week ending Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.*

Stock received for week.

	cattle	825
	sheep	824
	cows and calves	5
	hogs	9,774
Total		10,944

Shipped East via M. C. R. R.:

Sutton & Robbins	cattle	57
A. H. Preston		69
J. Fowler		57
W. Dowars		75
Total		258
Cragin & Co	hogs	892
Total		1,150

Sales of 500 ordinary Cattle from 2¼@3¼c.
Sales of 300 better quality from 3@3¾ to 3½c.
Good fair Cattle in demand for shipment.
Sales of 824 Sheep from $2.25@2.50 to $3.50 ℔ cwt.
Sales of 9,774 Hogs from $4.50@4.80 to $5.00.

The market has been very active for Hogs during the week, the demand being greater than the receipts. About 400 Hogs sold to-day (Monday) for $4.75@4.90—all sold. Below we give a few sales, average weight, etc.:

60	Cattle averaging	1070 lbs at	$3.40
40		1275	3.00
24		1150	2.75
20		1150	3.00
28		1080	2.87½
20		1050	2.50
21		1000	2.50
20		1090	2.90
18		1000	2.90
50	Hogs averaging	250	5.00
100		240	4.90
180		200	5.20
200		260	5.20
187		210	4.95
200		240	4.80

The average price for Cattle being $2.75.
" " " Hogs " 4.75.
" " " Sheep " 3.00 ℔ cwt.

WALTER SHERMAN.

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

Name.	From.	For.	Sailed.
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 23
Ocean Queen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 23
Edinburg	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 26
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 30
America	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 3
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 7
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Asia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Prince Albert	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14

A GOOD CHANCE, WITH SMALL CAPITAL.—The subscriber will sell out his establishment, at the corner of Griswold and Harrison streets, which is well known as Wagoner's Manufactory of Hominy, Samp, Grits, Cracked Wheat, Hominy Meal, Graham Flour, Feed, &c. The business is well established, growing and permanent. Or, he will take into it a partner [illegible] H. O. WAGONER.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT At 32 Lake street,—Up Stairs.

325 Bxs. Virginia TOBACCO. A general assortment of Smoking and Fine Cut Chewing. Also, a great variety of Yankee Notions, Wooden Ware, Brushes, Cordage, &c., &c., with almost everything that is usually found upon the shelves of a country merchant. WM. LITTLE & CO.

150 Bbls. MOLASSES and SYRUP, for sale at 189 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

350 Quarter and Hf. Chests TEA, of extra quality. WM. LITTLE & CO., 189 South Water street.

TO COOPERS AND MILLERS. [illegible] JONES, CRAIG & CO., Niles, Mich.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND [illegible] GEO. E. WINCHESTER, [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVI CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—SENATE.—Mr. King, of New York, presented a petition from Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of New York city, and a hundred and three others, favoring the passage of the Homestead bill and opposing the monopoly of the public lands.

Mr. Mason's resolution to appoint a committee of investigation to inquire into the Harper's Ferry invasion, then came up.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, said he wished to know where we stood. Let there be no concealment. The Senators on the other side profess to respect the constitutional rights of the South, and declare they will preserve and maintain them. If that declaration be sincere and the Republican party will keep their pledge, there is no cause for complaint. But the South has good reason to distrust these professions when the conduct of the Opposition so different. One Senator treats the whole matter with a levity which would be offensive if he did not always treat every subject in that same manner, and he will probably die, like Rabelais, with a jest upon his lips, and never wake to the responsibility of life and death until he is called to judgment. Another ridicules the cowardice, weakness and impotence of the South in suffering a handful of men to seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry in the face of fifteen hundred inhabitants. Another entertains us with newly discovered opinions of Washington, Jefferson and other fathers and framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, disapproving of Slavery. Another attempts to excite domestic disunion and discord within our ranks at the South by appealing to the non-slaveholders to come to the support of the Republican party, professing to vindicate their rights, and rescue them from the curse of Slavery, thus striving to scatter the dragon's teeth over the plains of the South in the hope that there will spring up armed men. Others would frighten us with fierce and brave words, threatening us with coercion to submit to their authority, no matter how unconstitutional or oppressive.

These are the evidences of fraternal affection, respect and regard for the South which you present us.

HOUSE.—The question being on the motion of Mr. Hickman of Penn. to amend Friday's journal by inserting that he had offered a resolution to adopt the plurality rule on the vote for the Speakership, Mr. Sickles of New York, spoke, saying he would not trespass on the time of the House, did he not deem it an imperative duty to protest against much which had been said on this floor in the course of the discussion as to the sentiment of the North. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Hickman), had avowed that the "irrepressible conflict" is not in the future, but is a fact and presented in this Hall. Mr. Sickles said the Northern sentiment is otherwise. There beat in the North millions of hearts devoted not only to the Union but to the Constitution on which it rests, and they would never relinquish their allegiance to it, or be unmindful of their duty in performing the obligations with which that allegiance is inseparably connected, and without which their love for the Constitution and the Union would be hypocrisy and delusion.

He said Mr. Hickman's view of the Northern sentiment is as unfounded in point of fact, as the charges he makes in the name of the North. In the course of his reply to Mr. Hickman's charge that the South has violated covenants, compacts and compromises, he referred to the history of the adoption of the Constitution and kindred subjects to show that there had been no violation of good faith by the South. The gentleman from Pennsylvania could not sustain himself in his first charge, that the clause in the Constitution was a concession to freedom on the part of the South, when he (Mr. Sickles) had proved that the clause as originally reported by eleven of the States, was enlarged and sustained on motion of gentlemen from the North. There was no instance where Southern Courts had failed to take cognizance of or punish those engaged in the slave trade. Expeditions with that view were fitted out with vessels sometimes built expressly for this purpose, and the proceeds of the traffic distributed in the North and East, and in all probability at the South. The late District Attorney of New York (Mr. McKeon) gave as his opinion that more expeditions were fitted out and sustained by Northern capital than from any other part of the Union.

As to the charge that the South had broken the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Sickles argued that it could not be called a Compromise. It was an experiment, and had ceased to have vitality in the quarter where alone it could be sustained. When the violent, excited feeling produced by the repeal of the Missouri Restriction shall have ceased, the North will, as heretofore, regard the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as congenial to their Constitution, and on which the best hopes of the patriotic can rest, and as entirely fair to all portions of the Confederacy. He maintained that there had been no violation of the Compromises of 1850 and 1854.

The gentleman from Penn., had said that the great question to be presented in the next Presidential election will be: Shall Slavery be allowed to go into the Territories? The gentleman had not shown any reason or justification for that issue. In view of such a contingency in our affairs as existed two or three years ago, with reference to Kansas, we are to understand that it was to be brought forward as an abstract, not as an existing question. But the North does not desire to enter the Presidential election on any such question. When the people of the North witness the inevitable result of the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict," and the acts of fanatics and traitors invading the peaceful homes and firesides, and creating alarm and death—when they find such are the consequences of giving an ascendancy to a sectional party, they will sweep it out of existence as summarily as they would drive away the enemy from their own doors. He considered we were in the presence of the most serious danger that ever menaced the confederacy, and therefore, as a faithful sentinel, it was his duty to admonish the North. He believed that with a full knowledge of the facts, they would give a patriotic response. He alluded to the few demonstrations made in New York to sympathize with the doctrines professed and practised by John Brown, and denied that the religious sentiment of the people tolerated or countenanced them. He did not believe there were any communities in the North which would permit assemblages within their borders with a view to proclaim their purposes to carry invasion and death to the firesides of any portion of this country. As a citizen of New York he would say that that State would be faithful to its past history, faithful to the period of 1800, when it gave its deciding vote to Jefferson for President, when it laid the foundations, deep as the Democratic party. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Sickles was loudly applauded.

Mr. Adrain, of N. J., said the recent article in the *Constitution*, in which his name was offensively mentioned, was properly rebuked by Mr. Haskin and Mr. Hickman. He asked the Democrats whether that paper is their organ, as well as of Mr. Buchanan, whom he held responsible for its utterances? If it speaks the sentiments of Democrats, while an appeal was made to him to rally to the support of Mr. Bocock, how could he, while charged by that paper with bribery, assist in the election of their candidate for Speaker? It would be a disgrace to which he never would submit. During the discussion of the Lecompton question, he was approached with a show of corruption, and told if he would vote for the Lecompton bill, he could get a foreign appointment. A leading member of this House came to him and whispered in his ear that it was all settled in the Cabinet, and he could receive the appointment for a near friend. He declined the proffer, and continued to resist to the last the attempt to force on the people of Kansas a Constitution against their will.

Mr. Clark, of New York, said he had reason to believe it would have been acceptable to Judge Douglas if the latter's friends, such as himself and Adrain, had gone into the Democratic caucus. [Applause.]

Mr. Adrain said if he had gone into caucus the result would have been the same; as his friend Clark knew that it would have been acceptable to Douglas if he and others had gone into caucus, why did not Clark go into the caucus himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clark replied, at the proper time he would give a reason which would be acceptable.

In conclusion, Mr. Adrain expressed the belief that none of his constituents approve of John Brown's conduct, and every Northern man who goes into the Southern States to interfere with its rights, he hoped they would serve just as they did John Brown. [Applause.] But the people of the Southern States must mind their business, and keep their hands off the rights and institutions of the other States. As to the Union, in the language of Jackson, "It must and shall preserved." [Applause.]

Mr. McRae asked Mr. Adrain, whether if the Charleston Convention shall adopt the Cincinnati Platform, he would support the nominee.

Mr. Adrain said he would not, nor would his constituents, unless the platform was interpreted to declare that the people of a Territory, like those of States, have the right to decide on the question of slavery for themselves.

Mr. McRae analyzed the votes which had been taken to show that the responsibility of electing the Speaker rested with the Southern Opposition and Anti-Lecomptonites.

Mr. Etheridge suggested whether if thirty-five or forty votes could be polled for Mr. Gilmer, the Democrats would join their forces in his support. He said Southern members could have no objections to Mr. Gilmer, who holds 100 slaves.

Mr. McRae asked whether it was fair that eighty-eight or ninety men should go over to twenty-three. Had it been shown Gilmer could get thirty votes. Why did not the gentleman unite his twenty-three with the Democrats, putting the responsibility on the Anti Lecomptonites, and determine the result?

Mr. Etheridge said they could test the fact, when it could be shown that Bocock can receive 93 votes. It would be then no difficult task to show he could be elected. Some of the Democrats refused to vote for Bocock, and ignored his Democracy.

Mr. Brabson said he could not vote for a Republican, nor could he vote for a man who endorsed the position of Douglas, as the latter's doctrines were wholly subversive of Southern rights. He asked Bocock whether he endorsed the views of Douglas, Stuart and Pugh, that a Territory can exclude slavery therefrom by unfriendly legislation? He would never support any men holding such opinions.

Mr. McRae replied that Bocock had not possession of the floor, and could not get it to answer. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clark of N. Y. said he never would vote for any person for Speaker who was not hostile to legislation by Congress for the protection of slave property in the Territories; who was not thoroughly inimical to the abrogation of the law against the African slave trade, and who must not be the man who would deem the election of a Republican sufficient cause to attempt the dissolution of the Union. He would not say Bocock did not stand on this platform.

Mr. McRae replied that the Democratic party did not make the re-opening of the slave trade a question.

Mr. Clark was glad to hear it.

Mr. McRae said as far as he was individually concerned, he was in favor of it and would at a future time give his reasons. Such was not the position of the Democratic party in Mississippi or any other Southern State.

Mr. Clark explained his position, and said he would support Douglas much sooner without than with a platform.

Mr. McRae—Would you support the nominee of the Charleston Convention on the Cincinnati platform?

Mr. Clark replied he would support Douglas.

Mr. McRae resumed his remarks, causing much good humor. He was frequently interrupted by gentlemen who wished either to define their positions, or obtain political light. Without concluding, Mr. McRae gave way to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

The Coming Tragedies in Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Dec. 13.—Extensive preparations are being made for the approaching executions. Nineteen companies of military are now on duty. A guard is stationed at every street corner and cross-road. Picket guards are patrolling the surrounding country. Six more companies are announced to be on their way here. Persons find difficulty in passing from one part of the town to another. They are brought to a halt and marched to the guard-house, if unable to give the countersign.

Green and Copeland will be hung at eleven o'clock in the morning; Cook and Coppic at three in the afternoon. All are composed, and look calmly on their approaching doom. The bodies will be given to their friends, if claimed.

The town is quiet and without excitement; the military discipline is kept up as if it was encompassed by a besieging army. The people look forward with pleasure to an exemption from military surveillance. When the civil government is restored there will be quite a jubilee. The citizens would willingly consent to Stephens and Hazlett spending the balance of their days in prison, rather than have another military siege at their execution.

Indianapolis and the Republican National Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the Republicans, held in this city last night, it was unanimously resolved that the member of the National Republican Committee from Indianapolis be requested to use his utmost exertions to secure the holding of the Nominating Convention at this place, and that the Republicans of this city assure their friends throughout the Union, that the capacity of our hotels, and the hospitality of our citizens, are ample for the accommodation of the delegates and all attending. Great enthusiasm characterized the meeting.

Crossing the Victoria Bridge.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—The first freight train of through goods, bound East, crossed the Victoria Bridge this morning.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—There is much ice in the river, and the trips of the ferry boats have been stopped for the season. Freight trains are now crossing the Victoria Bridge, and the passenger trains will commence running over on next Monday.

Later from Mexico.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The steamer Isabel from Havana on the 10th, brings Vera Cruz advices to the 8th inst.

The reported victories of Miramon are confirmed.

It was probable that Miramon would make an immediate attack on Vera Cruz.

Miramon and Robles had combined, and their success was considered probable, in consequence of treason among Juarez's party.

The American Tract Society's Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Repository and Bindery of the American Tract Society, No. 5 Spruce street, were destroyed by fire and water this morning. The loss is estimated at $77,000. There is an insurance of $88,000 on the property The original Tract House escaped injury. The business of the Tract Society will only be retarded a few days in consequence of the fire.

Railroad Collision.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 13th.—A collision occurred last night on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, on the curve round the cemetery near Troy. An engine which had been telegraphed for started up the road for Dayton under the charge of T. Mayo, master mechanic of the road, and ran into a stock train. Both engines were badly broken and Mayo and a fireman are reported as seriously injured.

The Fire at Harrodsburgh, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 13.—It was the chapel of the college and not the college that was burned at Harrodsburgh on Saturday night last. There was an insurance of $1,000 on the building.

Not Arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The announcement of the arrival of the steamer United Kingdom was a mistake. The vessel below is the U. S. screw steamer Mohican, bound for Portsmouth.

The St. Clair Flats.

SARNIA, C. W., Dec. 13—The St. Clair Flats are frozen over. Steamer Forest Queen for Detroit is laid up here.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR, FOR Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers. ASHCROFT'S PATENT. SIMPLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE. Dependant upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order. Over 1,200 have been put up in New England within the past year. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 233 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agents for the West.

TINNER'S STOCK. We have a full supply of TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, Copper and Metals Generally, FOR THE FALL TRADE. THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer, 45......Wabash Avenue, Chicago......45

CLEVELAND BOILER PLATE COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS OF Hammer Welded Boiler Iron, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX PLATES, PROPELLER BLADES, &c., &c., FROM LAKE SUPERIOR IRON. Works on Lake Shore, near Wason's Car Factory. Office in Ovatt's Block. SAM'L L. MATHER, Prest. and Treasurer.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

LEAD PIPE—300 Rolls assorted sizes. SHEET LEAD. PIG LEAD. Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Plumbing.

BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge. for which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, Gas Fixtures. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns. Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54 —DEALER IN— Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE The trade supplied with toolsand every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

MARAVILLA, MARAVILLA, MARAVILLA. Earnest's Maravilla Prevents the Hair Falling Out, Cures Baldness, Destroys Dandruff AND PRODUCES GLOSSY CURLS. [illegible] USE THE MARAVILLA AT ONCE. Prepared by C. Earnest & Co., New York. Sold by FENTON & CO., LAKE STREET.

Insurance.

STEPHENSON INSURANCE COMPANY OF FREEPORT. Capital, Cash Balance, Amount of Property insured, Number of Policies issued [illegible] THIS OLD HOME COMPANY Continues to insure the safer classes of property against loss or damage by fire, at as low rates as any other responsible company. A successful business of over six years has sufficiently verified its prudent and judicious management, and afforded numerous proofs of its soundness and strength. Being a mutual as well as a stock company, IT HAS NEVER MADE AN ASSESSMENT UPON ITS PREMIUM NOTES. Policies issued on either the Stock or Mutual plan. OFFICERS. DR. CHANCELLOR MARTIN, President. HENRY H. TAYLOR, Vice President. JOHN A. CLARK, Treasurer. LOYAL L. MUNN, Secretary. Policies issued, and losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid at the Chicago Agency. MILES & WRIGHT, Agents, No. 5 Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark-sts., Chicago. JACOB KERN, City Surveyor.

INSURANCE.—PARSONS & WADSWORTH, AGENTS. Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York. Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R.I. Roger Williams Insurance Company, Providence, R.I. Equitable Life Assurance Company, New York. Office No. 5 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. L. V. PARSONS. JAS. WADSWORTH.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 & 106 Washington st., Methodist Church Block. This Institution receives Deposits of FIVE CENTS, and upwards, from all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. TRUSTEES: John H. Kinzie, Geo. W. Dole, E. S. Williams, John C. Haines, Wm. B. Ogden, Conrad L. Diehl, O. R. W. Lull, B. W. Raymond, Nathan B. Kidder, G. S. Hubbard, John S. Reed, Alex. C. Coventry, Jared Gage. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE N. W. COR. LAKE and CLARK-sts. (UP STAIRS.) CAPITAL - - - - - - - $200,000. DIRECTORS: Thomas Church, E. H. Haddock, C. B. Farwell, B. W. Raymond, J. K. Botsford, W. M. Larrabee, Geo. W. Dole, Orrington Lunt, J. T. Edwards. THOMAS CHURCH, Pres't. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y, JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor.

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO., Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency, Office—No. 3½ South Clark st., Chicago, Ill. AGENTS FOR THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital and Surplus $350,000. GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus $550,000. HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $700,000.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st. NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital, $161,636,23. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

T. L. MILLER, INSURANCE AGENT. Office No. 150 South Water street. Phœnix Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $290,000 00. Conway Fire Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus, $255,313 00. Hampden Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $222,761 00. Montauk Fire Ins. Co Capital and Surplus, $191,130 00. Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $264,3 170. Manhattan Life Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $900,000 00. T. L. MILLER, Agent.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets July 1, 1859 $220,251 89. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria. Capital, Paid up in Cash [illegible] Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency. J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 148 South Water street, Chicago.

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazelton, Amzi Benedict, L. S. Church, Chas. H. Abbott, GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres. ALFRED EDWARDS, Secretary. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office. Authorized Capital, $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $175,500. DIRECTORS.—J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram B. Smith. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent; JOHN A. NICHOLS, President; LEWIS B. RUNDELL, City Surveyor; E. C. WILDER, Secretary. Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 - - - - Charter Perpetual Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,030,423.80 Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years. ASSETS JULY 1, 1859.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
PAID UP CAPITAL		1,000,000 00
ASSETS		2,030,423 80
	Par Val.	Mk't Val.
BANK STOCKS—in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, etc	$809,400 00	$915,344 00
UNITED STATES STOCK AND TREASURY NOTES	207,500 00	215,126 50
STATE STOCKS—In New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri	170,000 00	165,050 00
CITY STOCKS—Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City	15,000 00	116,000 00
RAIL ROAD STOCKS—Hartford & New Haven, Boston & Worcester, and Connecticut River	85,700 00	87,058 00
MORTGAGE BONDS	82,867 00	88,089 66
REAL ESTATE—unincumbered		70,103 78
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS		25,348 77
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in Agent's hands		350,303 15
		$2,030,423 80

LIABILITIES

Claims—unadjusted and not due $88,242 89. Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

HANDS FROM CHAPPING.—Buck & Rayner's GLYCERINE EMOLLIENT, GLYCERINE COLD CREAM, GLYCERINE AMANDINE, GLYCERINE LOTION, GLYCERINE CAMPHOR ICE, Will preserve the Skin Soft and Fair. For sale only at the Central Prescription Drug Store, 93 Clark-st. Opposite the Court House.

THE FAVORITE BRANDS —OF— IMPORTED ALE AND PORTER, PURE NATIVE AND FOREIGN WINES, AND BRANDIES, For Invalids, can be had at CALE BROTHER'S, Family Prescription Store, 202 Randolph street.

FOR PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The best located place to erect a Grain Warehouse immediately on the depot of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad in Iowa City is to be sold. There are five Prairie Houses thereon and ample place for a Warehouse. It is the only lot in which the rails can be brought in from the railroad, and is the Key for the other Warehouses if they want to have brought in rails, which they are not able, without crossing this property. Price $4,800, with one-third cash down, the balance can be paid, if desired on long terms. For particulars apply to BECK & WIRTH, No. 15 South Clark street, Or LANDSBERG & CO., Iowa City, Iowa.

Commission Merchants.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE.....S. L. UNDERWOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain. For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street.

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moores, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hasling & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S. Dole, Chicago.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 S. Water cor. Clark st., Chicago.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New York. UNDERWOOD & CO., CHICAGO, Agents for the Northwest.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.] PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. ALBERT E. NEELY.....E. F. LAWRENCE.....W. T. WINDIATE, E. F. LAWRENCE. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. 238, 236 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

MILES & WRIGHT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts, Chicago. REFER TO Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago, George Armour & Co. Chicago; Marine Bank, Chicago; J. Mitchell & Co., Bankers, Freeport, Ill.

T. F. CRAIG & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, and all kinds of Country Produce. NO. 188 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO.

D. KREIGH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner of South Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill. D. KREIGH. E. D. TAYLOR.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. R. A. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY. WALKER & CO., No. 17 WELLS STREET, (OVER GEO. SMITH'S BANK), CHICAGO. Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York. JAS. B. WALLER, Chicago. JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions.

SHACKFORD, HOW & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 212 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. M. HOW. A. S. CHADBOURNE.

BROWN & BARBER, PRODUCE, COMMISSION and SHIPPING Merchants. And Dealers in Malt, Barley and Eastern Hops. Office—No. 7 South Clark st., (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill. HIRAM BROWN. FRANCIS B. BARBER.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances made on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, WHOLESALE GROCER, 71 - - South Water Street, - - 71 CHICAGO, ILL. Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON, (Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.,) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., will give their exclusive attention to the sale of Flour, Grain, &c., and all kinds of Produce on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Post Office Box 2959.

A. N. KING, (LATE OF CLOUGH & KING,) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago, One door East of the Old Stand.

DUPUY & MITCHELL, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 1 Steel's Block, South Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago. Warehouse, No. 13 South Water street.

E. W. DENSMORE, HAVING REMOVED to his new location, will continue in the FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers & Commission Merchants, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC. Particular attention paid to CURING HAMS for family use. Packing House and Store, 281 South Water street, P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. C. R. S. MIXER.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 2 Aikens' Building. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—DENTISTS, 58.......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......58 Post Office Box 3329. J. O. FULLER. WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Sce, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2264

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, Assisted by Dr. John White. 131 LAKE STREET.

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist, Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 23 Washington street.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS, COMBINING BEAUTY WITH UTILITY, At GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph-st.

HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, Dressing Combs and Perfumery. For sale cheap by Stebbins & Crampton, No. 136 Clark street corner Madison.

DRAPER'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING WATER FILTER. This is the thing to attach to the Hydrant, to take the impurities out of the water, for Cooking, Cooking and Washing. It needs only to be tried to show its great value. FOR SALE AT R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas-Fitting Establishment, No. 54 Lasalle street, And the subscriber, Agent for the Proprietors. IRA BOWER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1859, withdrew from Cook, Brother & Co., where I was Chemical Dyer and Partner, and have opened a FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195 [Between Monroe and Adams.] Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dresses and Shawls; gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, in every style desired. Carpets cleaned. Lace Curtains cleaned and bleached at reduced prices. All goods warranted to look well or no pay. [illegible] KALISCH.

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin. Especially adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases. Sold only by FENTON & CO.

HOPS, HOPS, HOPS. Prime Eastern in Bales for Sale by FENTON & CO.

SALT PETRE, SALT PETRE—[illegible] for Sale by FENTON & CO.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of HOWE & FOSTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the concern will be arranged by Samuel Howe, who will continue the business of Storage of Grain in the Galena Elevator in his own name. SAMUEL HOWE, JOHN FOSTER. December 7th, 1859.

DISSOLUTION—The Co partnership heretofore existing under the name of Walker, Bronson & Cole, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Charles H. Walker. CHAS. H. WALKER, C. J. BRONSON, GEORGE C. WALKER, JIRAH D. COLE, JR. Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the Business of Walker, Bronson & Cole at the old stand No. 90 South Water street, under the style and name of Walker & Brother. CHARLES H. WALKER, GEORGE C. WALKER. Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me Wm. H. Rice and S. L. Underwood for the transaction of a General Commission Business under the name and style of Watson V. Coe & Co. WATSON V. COE. Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of accounts. BENJ. F. QUIMBY. JOSEPH H. LOW. Chicago, Nov. 29th, 1859.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.—The subscribers have formed a partnership under the firm name of CARTER & TAYLOR, for the transaction of a General Commission Business in the sale of Flour, Lumber and Produce; and have taken the Dock, Warehouse and Office at NO. 240 SOUTH WATER STREET, (Opposite Franklin street,) recently occupied by the late firm of Culver & Taylor, dissolved. CARTER & TAYLOR are the Agents of the ST. JOSEPH STEAMERS, and for the ST. JOSEPH "XXXX" FLOUR. ARTEMAS CARTER, N. B. TAYLOR. Chicago, Nov. 14th, 1859.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Charles Andreas, Sen., of Cincinnati, Ohio., and Henry W. Andreas of Chicago, Ill., under the firm name and style of H. W. Andreas & Co., has been this day (September 10th, 1859,) dissolved by mutual consent. The said Henry W. Andreas assumes all the indebtedness of said firm, and is alone authorized to settle all of its affairs of any and every kind whatsoever. CHARLES ANDREAS. HENRY W. ANDREAS.

I will continue the Paper Hangings and Window Shade business in my own name, at the old established stand, No. 83 Randolph street, as heretofore. H. W. ANDREAS.

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS FOR A. F. CROSKEY, 51 - - South Water Street - - 51 (Corner of Wabash Avenue.) Distillers of ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES, Also Manufacturers of Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid —AND— DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL. The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.

ALCOHOL.—PURE ALCOHOL, (98 per ct.) On hand and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street.

BOGEN'S DRY AND SPARKLING WINES AT HALSEY & KING'S.

BOGEN'S PURE CATAWBA Brandy at HALSEY & KING'S.

JOHN JAQUE'S PURE CATAWBA and Isabella Sweet Wines at HALSEY & KING'S.

HALSEY & KING, 168 Clark street, only authorized Agents in Chicago for the sale of Bogen's and Jaque's Pure Wines and Brandie

MAYFLOWER WHISKY.—100 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

IMPERIAL WHISKY.—50 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water st.

SMITH'S OHIO WHISKY.—200 barrels, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

BANK SAFE—One large Burglar and Fire Proof Safe for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

BRANDIES, WINES AND GINS. A fine assortment of the above, guaranteed pure as imported. For sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. OFFICE—22 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET. Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, for sale at the Depot. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BBLS. NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY CO.

75 BBLS. RE-BOILED MOLASSES, in store and for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA for sale REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS ALSPICE for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 BALES CLOVES for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 KEGS PRIME FRENCH PRUNES for sale cheap by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1400 BOXES SALERATUS for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 HF. CHESTS Y. H. TEA for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HF. CHESTS IMPERIAL and Oolong Teas, choice varieties for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TIERCES RICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, new Crop, at favorable rates. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. Well selected. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. A large and choice assortment PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP Assorted. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 400 half boxes do do 200 quarter boxes do do At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

D. B. WINTON GROCER, NO. 109......STATE STREET......NO. 109 Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of Assorted Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Offering at very low figures for CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH! TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fresh Breakfast. COFFEES—Old Government Java, Mocha, Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, Laguayra. NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS, FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES. Orders wholesale at as low rates as any house in town.

50 CASES NO. 1 NUTMEGS for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENT. RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Peoria, Galesburg, Decatur, Springfield, St. Joseph, Terre Haute, Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans and Mobile. Day Express at 8:30 a.m., Sundays excepted, arriving at Springfield at [illegible]; St. Louis at [illegible]; Cairo at [illegible]; Memphis at [illegible] next day, and New Orleans at [illegible]. Night Express at 8:45 p.m., Saturdays excepted, arriving at Peoria at [illegible]; Galesburg at 10:15 a.m.; St. Louis at 1:00 p.m.; Cairo at 4:45 p.m.; Memphis 7:30 a.m. second day, and New Orleans at 6:30 p.m., third day. On Saturday night a Passenger Car will be run to Urbana on the Freight Train, leaving Chicago at 8:45 p.m. Trains arrive in Chicago at 6:20 a.m. and 10:15 p.m. Elegant Sleeping Cars are run on all night trains. Baggage checked through to Cairo, St. Louis, and St. Joseph. THROUGH TICKETS For sale at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot; at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at the Michigan Central Railroad office, on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph streets. HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. Leave Chicago at 7.00 a.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.40 a.m. " " 12.00 noon. " " 1.00 p.m. " " 5.15 p.m. " " 6.00 p.m. Commutation tickets at reduced rates, good for three months, can be obtained by applying at the office of the General Passenger Agent. W. P. ARTHUR, Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. 1859....FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS....1860. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: 6:00 am—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 4:00 pm., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:00 am, Albany 4:00 pm., New York 10:15 pm., Boston 12:00 at night. 9:45 am—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:30 am., and Louisville at 5:30 am. 7:00 pm—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 8:00 am, Albany 4:00 pm, New York 10:30 pm, Boston [illegible]. 7:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am, and Louisville 4:00 pm. Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:00 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows: Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets. 11.15 a.m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.) 9:00 p.m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) ARRIVE AT CHICAGO. 5:55 a.m.—Night Express. 10:15 p.m.—Mail and Express. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. CONNECTIONS: At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines. At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east. At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, and intermediate stations. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South. At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples. At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western states. Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours. Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route. Joliet Accommodation. Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 6:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:50 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:10 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:30. R. E. GOODELL Gen. Supt. N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Ass't Supt.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES. 1859-60........WINTER ARRANGEMENT........1859-60. Takes effect on and after Nov. 13. Great Through Route to New York, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas. 6:00 am, Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted,) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 3:23 pm, and Detroit at 4:00 pm. 7:00 pm Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:38 am. and Detroit at 7:00 am. Direct connection made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. Direct connection made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c. Direct connection made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland. Direct connection made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson. No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit. Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot. G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY. Completed Through to Oshkosh, Wis. —FOR— Oshkosh, Green Bay, Fond du Lac Horicon, Ripon, Berlin, Sparta, La Crosse, St. Paul, Prairie du Chein, Watertown, Madison, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, &c. &c. &c. TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO STATION FROM COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STREETS, 12:15 pm Day Express—Through to Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, making direct connections for all points North and West. 6:00 pm Night Accomodation, for Janesville and way stations. TRAINS ARRIVE—11:45 am, Way Passenge. 5:45 pm, Through Express. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD, GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:45 am and 11:40 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. At 11:40 am and 9:30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate points. At 4:15 pm for Dekalb, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 am. train. Sleeping cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. H. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, June 18th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows: TRAINS WESWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD. MAIL TRAIN. Leave Chicago 9.00 am. Leave Clinton 4.05 pm. Arrive at Cedar Rapids 8.15 pm. MAIL TRAIN. Leave Cedar Rapids 5.15 am. Arrive at Clinton 9.30 am. Arrive at Chicago 5.45 pm. NIGHT TRAIN. Leave Chicago 9.00 pm. Leave Clinton 5.00 am. Arrive at Cedar Rapids 9.40 pm. NIGHT TRAIN. Leave Cedar Rapids 12.00 m. Arrive at Clinton 5.30 pm. Arrive at Chicago 5.00 am. Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East. At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto. At Union Grove with stages for Tipton. At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa. Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchel Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Homer, Jefferson, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs. With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo. The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 136 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa. Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills. An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge. M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA. Connecting Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 3 A.M. Express. Arrive in Philadelphia at 5 P.M., and Baltimore at 5 35 P.M. And in New York at 10:15 P.M. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 5 P.M. Fast Line. Arrive in Philadelphia 7.00 A.M., Baltimore at 7 45 A.M. and in New York at 11:35 P.M. Mail Trains leave Pittsburgh at 6 A.M., arriving at Philadelphia 11 P.M., New York 4:30 A.M. Six daily trains between Philadelphia and New York; two daily trains between New York and Boston. Through tickets (all Rail) are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Tickets Eastward may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular line of steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers; and tickets Westward at the offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh. The completion of the Western connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST. The connecting of tracts by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the traveling public. Parties shipping Eastward will find it to their advantage to ship by this route. For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: [illegible] The greatest facilities offered for the protection and speedy transportation of live stock, and good accommodation with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof. [illegible]

Railroads.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Tuesday, Nov. 15th, 1859, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted.) LEAVE RACINE. At 11:45 A.M., Meeting at Clinton train leaving Chicago at 12:15 P.M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at [illegible] P.M. [illegible] LEAVE FREEPORT. At 2:25 A.M., on arrival of trains from Dunleith, and connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, [illegible] At 7:50 P.M. Accommodation for Racine at [illegible] Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest despatch. ROBERT HARRIS, Supt. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and open from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren street, West Side, as follows: 7:30 A.M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted.) 4:30 P.M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroad. Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find sale route, both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check Agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train. Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. From November 14th, 1859, Trains will leave at 7:15 am and 12:15 pm for Milwaukee and intermediate stations, connecting with La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Waukegan Accommodation leaves Chicago at [illegible] M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, December 5th, Passenger trains will run from Chicago as follows: 8.45 A.M., Sundays excepted, for Burlington and Quincy. 11.15 P.M., Saturdays excepted. 4.15 P.M., Sundays excepted, for Mendota. SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent. C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY, AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 20th, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave Chicago as follows: 11:15 a.m. Sundays excepted, for Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island and Davenport. 11:15 p.m. Saturdays excepted, for Joliet, Lasalle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine and Washington. 4:30 p.m., Sundays excepted, for Joliet. JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent. W. L. ST. JOHN, General Ticket Agent.

1859 GREAT 1860 Central Short Line Route —VIA— PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS. Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 72 Dearborn Street, and at depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago; or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES. On and after the 7th of November, the Agent in Liverpool of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will contract freight from LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the following very low rates: DRY GOODS, per ton measurement $24. HARDWARE, in cases and casks, per 2,000 lbs. 20 20. TIN, ZINC, STEEL and CHAIN, " " 20. CROCKERY, IRON in bars, sheets and plates, per 2,000 lbs. [illegible]. The above includes ALL CHARGES, except Marine Insurance from Liverpool to Portland. Merchants are particularly requested to forward Bills of Lading and Invoices of value by mail, pre-paid, direct to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine, in order that the Customs regulations may be complied with without any delay. The Steamers will sail between Liverpool and Portland NOT LESS than once a fortnight. Produce conveyed to Liverpool on very reasonable terms. Apply, for further information, to JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Montreal, C. E.

Oysters.

FRESH OYSTERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Received daily in Cans, Kegs and Shells, at the old Depot, No. 18 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. H. COOKE, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at shortest notice by J. W. DOANE & CO., No. 73 Dearborn street.

I. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. No. 45......State Street......No. 45 Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Elliott & Deming, (Late Rowe & Co.) Planters and Dealers in OYSTERS. Oysters in Kegs and Cans packed and shipped to all parts of the country at the Lowest Wholesale Prices. Orders addressed to Elliott & Deming, Fair Haven, Conn., or Detroit, Mich., will be promptly attended to. E. A. ELLIOTT, Detroit, Mich. J. L. DEMING, Fair Haven Conn.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE, BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 103 South Water street, Chicago. B. E. CLARK & BO., 123 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers'. Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—276 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Furniture, &c.

BABCOCK & PEEK, [Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.] 171..........Randolph Street..........171 MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and Furnishing Hotels, etc.

MOSS! MOSS!! DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, put up expressly for Upholsterers, Carriage-Makers and Saddlers' purposes in large and small bales, for sale in quantities to suit at low prices. Orders from the city and country solicited. R. S. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants, 26 Commercial-st., and 29 Levee, St. Louis.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st. Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Material, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting Apparatus generally. Telescopic Rifle Sights made to order. Repairing done. The best workmanship and warranted. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, with everything necessary for a general outfit for the Mines, at 93 Lake st. D. EATON & CO.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf 93 Lake st., Chicago.

J. B. WELCH'S EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 32 & 34 Franklin street, (between Lake and Randolph,) Chicago, Illinois. Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of new and second-hand Carriages, of all styles. Carriages stored and sold on commission. F. W. WELCH.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 38 LA SALLE STREET. [illegible] GUNNIT & McCLURE.

PRESS AND TRIB[UNE]

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[EEKLY] EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. John L. Scripps, William Bross, Charles [...] Alfred Cowles, Joseph [...]

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK S[TREET]

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIB[UNE] [illegible]

Press & Trib[une]

CHICAGO

CONGRESSIONAL.

Until a Speaker is elected, we [...] more stories from Washington of [...] of Helper's book, and the in[...] those who print and circulate it, [...] ever had from Virginia about [...] man, John Brown. Mr. Ashmore [...] Carolina announced yesterday the la[...] boo[k] Mr. Darrell Willis has been ar[...] Greenville, in Mr. Ashmore's own St[ate] as many—think of it ye doughface[s] North!—as ten or fifteen copies of t[he] *pending Crisis*" in his breeches po[...] elsewhere about his traitorous pers[on] Union is again in danger; an[...] this man Willis is put out [...] way—this blood-thirsty Willis who [...] about the Southern country with such [...] in his pockets or pack—the unimport[...] ness of electing a Speaker of the H[ouse] not be attended to. Mr. Ashmore [...] that another plot has been unearth[ed] the North is represented in this W[...] that the Evil One is to pay generally, [...] not an ounce of pitch is hot! Whe[re is] Forbes? Where's the New York [...] Where's the Fifth Avenue Hotel Com[mittee]? And where is Quattlebum?

The House adjourned yesterday [...] ter 5 o'clock P. M., without having [...] vote.

A PLAIN QUESTION.

We wish to ask the Chicago *Times* [...] question again: If Mr. B. W. Ra[ymond] pursuing you with a *conspiracy* ca[se in] Circuit Court, for alleged services in [getting] up a fictitious circulation to enable yo[u to get] the Post Office advertising, and if M[r.] Cook is allied with him in said con[spiracy] why do you not have them fined a t[housand] dollars apiece and imprisoned one ye[ar in the] Penitentiary? It will cost you no[...] make the effort. Indeed, you would [accom]plish that which you have been str[iving for] during the past two years, to wit: the [remov]al of Mr. Cook from the Post Office; [...] conferring an important benefit on soc[iety by] ridding us of a graceless pair of co[...] men.

An Item for the Next Mayor.

Men who are anxious to shin around [...] to raise money to carry on the govern[ment] the capacity of Mayor next year, will [...] other item of floating debt to provide f[or...] very able and consistent decision of Ju[dge...] nierre, in the Chapin and Fox case, pr[...] another column.—*Chicago Democrat*, [...]

Men whose business it is to shin a[round and] raise money to pay the floating deb[t of the] city, will find that this Chapin a[nd Fox] matter is a debt that descended [from the] present administration from [Mayor] Wentworth, by whom the contract f[or...] ing of the work was signed on th[e...] May, 1857. They will find, also, that [...] thus illegally created was originally [...] all of which, minus the $18,000 refer[red to by] the *Democrat*, has been paid. They [...] another item of Mayor Wentworth's [...] ing, amounting to $27,600—the [...] due for dredging out the [...] Branch; and if they will [...] closely they will find the contract fo[r...] was signed by that same Wentworth [...] five months before the assessment [...] confirmed by the Council, so anxious w[as he to] create a "floating debt" to be left to [...] of his successor. While the *Democra[t]* [...] hand in, it should have told the who[le...]

Chicago Described—Searleyes[...] done.

A Washington correspondent of the [...]phia *Sunday Atlas*, writing on the 19th [...] last, has the following, which possesses [...]terest. The writer, evidently, has bee[n a] reader of the Chicago Daily *Times*; h[...] compels us to say that he outdoes his [...]

DEAR ATLAS:—Events that are tr[anspiring] nearly every day prove, conclusively [...] minds of every honest thinking man, [...] only hope for the preservation of th[e...] lies in the hands of the "Democratic P[arty]"

One of these *extraordinary events* [...] in Chicago on the 21st ult. I am no[t...] surprised, for Chicago has long bee[n...] as the centre of Abolition influence [...] Northwest, the great rendezvous of [...] slaves, and central depot of the unde[rground] railroad, reeking with the moral poll[ution...] redolent with the odor of free nig[gers...] great ulcer upon the body politic, whe[...] ates the pestilential influence of fan[aticism...] political and sectarian licentiousne[ss...] treason, social discord, malevolence, d[...] hatred, and every social curse that can [...] ted upon a people—in the same mann[er as the] malaria of her surrounding marshes [...] physical disease, and as her gambling [...] brothels, with those vices which wear [...] of gentility and aristocratic polish, spr[...] itual death, and crime, and misery, th[...] the purlieus of that sink of iniquity. [...] that Fred Douglass (who has recently [...] for another country to escape the *Su[...]* *law* and the courts of justice,) was [...] his highest glory. It is there that Abo[lition] reaches the third Heaven.

It is there that Stephen A. Douglas w[as hung] ed in effigy, on account of an act e[...] those great principles of "Constitut[ional lib]erty," for which our revolutionary [...] fought and bled and died. It is there [...] cry of abolition cut throats, enlisted [...] Kansas war, by the "Massachusetts [...] Aid Society" were fitted out with Shar[p's rifles,] powder, lead, bullets, bowie knives an[d...] ers; and it was there upon "The [...] Chicago, it at the largest force of [...] desperadoes and escaped convicts w[...] and commissioned to *murder*, rob and [...] the name of "freedom."

It is there that every penitentiary [...] in the rebel foray bit the dust, and ev[ery mur]derer of whom the bullet robbed the [...] was solemnly canonized in the *sacred* [...] wafted to glory upon the breath of *pr[ayer]* anating from the three thousand New [England] clergymen. It is there that, from a p[...] pulpit, surmounted by lofty domes, a p[...] priesthood, in costly robes, inculcate c[...] hatred to their fellow men, preach se[dition as a] Christian duty, engraft political cre[eds as] articles of religious faith, and counsel [treason] and civil war, instead of preaching C[hrist] cified, the Redeemer of the world, an[d the sa]cred precepts of "peace and good wil[l]"

All eyes, therefore, turn naturally t[o Chicago] for the first indication of what is to be [expected] from modern Abolitionized Republi[canism...] an event which, involving treason a[gainst the] United States, has a direct bearing [upon the] question of the supremacy of the U[nion] and the perpetuity of the Union. Sc[...] the expression of disapprobation fal[...] from good men without respect to [...] especially professed followers of th[e...] lowly Savior, "the Prince of Peace," [...] again startled by the hoarse voice o[f...] comes wafted upon the gale fro[m...] warning us that its organic force is [...] rayed in upholding treason, in fosteri[ng...] and civil war, in proscribing and [...] all who dissent, and making Aboli[tion the] inexorable test of Christianity.

Here follow the proceedings of t[he...] Tract Convention, from which the [...] not fail to draw most lugubrious c[onclusions.] In that part of the letter he has [...] *Times* almost verbatim. Now the [...] safe, and Chicago is rebuked.

St. Louis, Alton and Chic[ago Railroad.]

The arrangements for the tra[nsfer of the] road to the charge of Messrs. Robe[...] the receivers of the bondholders, [...] and the road passes into their h[ands...] The President and stockholders are [...] new managers have begun to pay [...] able percentage of back pay. W[e...] tions that the incoming administ[ration...] with great prudence in regard to [...] force now employed on the road.—[...] *Independent*, 13th.

FORGERY.—Several of our banki[ng] establishments were swindled la[...] purchase of a number of forged [...] broker named Wallace, who has bo[...] lages at Corunna. The amount o[f...] estimated, and will probably [...] three and four thousand dollars. [...] disappeared, and the drafts h[ave been] tested. He has hitherto had th[e confi]dence of the community where [...] of the money dealers in this cit[y...] believe, rather on the assertio[n...] There are some singular feature[s...] ration, one of which is that he h[...] cheons, have swindled some of [...] much larger amounts than he d[...] is involved to some mystery, [...] anxiously looked after.—*Detroit* [...]